The Compiler.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

45th Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, FEB. 9, 1863. No. 18.

Terms.

The COMPILER is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHLE, at $1 75 per annum if paid strictly IN ADVANCE—$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearges are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment —"COMPILER PRINTING OFFICE" on the sign.

Town Property

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale the Property in which he now resides, situate in East Middle street, Gettysburg, adjoining S. R. Tipton on the west and Mrs. McElroy on the east, with an alley in the rear. THE HOUSE is a two-story Frame, Weatherboarded, with Back-building; a well of water, with a pump in it, at the door; and a variety of fruit, such as apples, pears, peaches, apricots, cherries, and grapes, all the most choice.

ZACHARIAH MYERS.

Nov. 12, 1860. tf

Piano Tuning.

PROF. BOWEB, of Littlestown, a Practical Piano Tuner, informs his friends and the musical public in general, that he gives his time, not otherwise occupied, to Tuning and Repairing Pianos, at moderate prices. He promises entire satisfaction, or no pay. Orders received at this office. [Sept. 16, 1861.

O Yes—O Yes—O Yes.

THE undersigned would most respectfully announce to the people of Gettysburg and its vicinity, that he intends to continue SALE CRYING, in its various branches, having taken out License for that purpose. Goods taken on commission and sold at as moderate charges as can be expected. H. G. CARR.

York st., Gettysburg, Dec 29, '62. 3m

Lancaster Book Bindery.

GEORGE WIANT,

BOOK BINDER

AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

LANCASTER, PA.

Plain and Ornamental Binding, of every description, executed in the most substantial and approved styles.

REFERENCES.

E. W. Brown, Esq., Farmers Bank of Lancaster.
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William Wagner, Esq., York County Bank.
T. D. Carson, Esq., Bank of Gettysburg.
Peter Martin, Esq., Proth'y of Lancaster co., Pa.
Geo. C. Hawthorn, Esq., Register " "
Geo. Whitson, Esq., Recorder " "

April 15, 1861.

Notice.

GEORGE DUTTERA'S ESTATE.—Letters Testamentary on the estate of George Duttera, late of Union township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Germany township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN DUTTERA, Executor.

Jan. 5, 1863. 6t

Coopering.

JOHN CHRISMER is carrying on the Coopering business, in all its branches, in York street, Gettysburg. FLOUR BARRELS in any desired quantity, made to order, at short notice, and at low profits. REPAIRING of all kinds, attended to, promptly and cheaply.—Every effort will be made to render satisfaction to customers.

Dec. 29, 1862. 6m

New Fall and Winter

GOODS.—A. SCOTT & SON have in store and are now selling as cheap as the cheapest a good assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of Ladies' Dress Goods, such as Merinoes, Coburgs, De Laines, Travelling Mixtures, Alpacas, &c. Also—Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Over-coatings, Tweeds, Jeans, Flannels, &c., to which we invite the attention of buyers.—All we ask is an examination before purchasing elsewhere. A. SCOTT & SON.

Nov. 3, 1862.

Ready-made Clothing.

GEORGE ARNOLD has now got up his fall and winter stock of Clothing, consisting of Over Coats, in great variety, very cheap,

Dress Coats,
Business Coats,
Monkey Jackets,
Pantaloons, Vests,
Shirts, Drawers, &c. &c.

All of our own manufacture, and done up in the very best manner, and will be sold very cheap. Give us a call.

Gettysburg, Nov. 3, 1862.

The Cheapest

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Coatings, Jeans, Cord, Flannels, Blankets, Gloves, Hosiery, and a large lot of CARPETING, to be had at the cheap cash store of

Nov. 3, 1862. GEO. ARNOLD.

New Goods!—Large Stock!

MERCHANT TAILORING

JACOBS & BRO.

have just received from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,

Cassinets, Jeans, &c., with many other goods for spring and summer wear.

They are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner. The Fashions are regularly received, and clothing made in any desired style. They always make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure to be substantial.

They ask a continuance of the public's patronage, resolved by good work and moderate charges to earn it.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Restaurant.

THE Chambersburg Street Restaurant, (recently Eckenrode's,) is now conducted by the undersigned. OYSTERS are done up in all styles; FRIED CHICKEN, BEEF TONGUE, TRIPE, BOILED EGGS, and a nice glass of ALE, can at all times be had.

CALL IN. The Saloon has been re-painted and fitted up in fine style.

BOLLINGER & BAUGHER.

Gettysburg, Nov. 8, 1862.

Dissolution

OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the practice of Medicine, has this day been dissolved. The books of the firm will be found in the possession of Dr. Charles Horner, who will continue the practice.

Office one door above the Drug Store of Dr. R. Horner.

CHARLES HORNER,
ROBERT HORNER.

April 1, 1862.

Queensware.

IF you want anything in the QUEENSWARE line call at A. SCOTT & SON'S, where you will find the best assortment in town.

March 24, 1862.

SAGO, Arrow Root, Corn Starch, Rice-flour and Gelatin, for sale at Dr. HORNER'S Drug Store.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Violins, Accordeons, Fifes, &c., for sale at PICKING'S.

GUM COATS cheap at PICKING'S.

FIRST-RATE Eight-day, Thirty-hour and Alarm Clocks, cheap at PICKING'S.

WE have just received a new assortment of Queensware, to which we invite the attention of buyers. A. SCOTT & SON.

COTTON GLOVES, for Men and Boys, can be had cheap at SCHICK'S.

J. SCHICK has a splendid lot of Poulard Silks, very cheap—37½ to 62½ cents per yard.

Prospectus of "THE AGE."

A NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER,
To be published Daily and Weekly in the City of Philadelphia,
BY A. J. GLOSSBRENNER & CO.

A. J. GLOSSBRENNER. FRANCIS J. GRUND.
WILLIAM H. WELSH.

"THE AGE" will advocate the principles and policy of the Democratic party, and will, therefore, necessarily favor the restoration of the Union as it was, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and that of this Commonwealth.

It will freely and fairly discuss all legitimate subjects of newspaper comment, including, of course, and pre-eminently at this time, all questions connected with the existing unhappy condition of our country.

It will fearlessly criticise the public acts of public servants, and defend the legal and constitutional rights of individual citizens and of sovereign States, against assaults from any quarter.

It will seek to awaken the minds of the people to a proper sense of the actual condition of the Republic—to present to them, truthfully, the fearful perils in which we stand as a nation—to exhibit the magnitude of the task that is before them, if they would check our downward progress—and to inspire them with patriotic determination to apply THE REMEDY for our national ills.

In brief, it will, in all things, aim to be the faithful exponent of Democratic principles, and to render itself worthy to be an organ of the Democratic party, under whose auspices our country prospered so long and so well. The restoration of that party—the party of the CONSTITUTION and the UNION—to power, in the legislative and executive governmental branches of the States and of the Union, we believe to be necessary to avert anarchy, and the utter ruin of the Republic. To contribute to that restoration will be our highest aim.

The News, Literary, Commercial, and other departments, will receive due attention, and will be so conducted as to make "THE AGE" worthy of the support of the general reader.

The many difficulties now surrounding an enterprise of the magnitude of that in which the undersigned are engaged, require them to appeal to the public for a generous support, and to ask for "THE AGE" a liberal patronage and extended circulation.

The present state of the preparatory arrangements warrants the expectation, that the first number of the Daily will appear before the close of the coming month, (February, 1863.) The Weekly will be issued soon thereafter.

TERMS:

DAILY:

Per annum,	$5 00
Six Months,	3 00
Three Months,	1 50
Copies delivered at the counter, and to Agents and Carriers,	2 Cents each.

WEEKLY:

Per annum,	$2 00
Six Months,	1 00
Three Months,	50
Ten Copies to one address,	17 50
Twenty " " "	32 00
Thirty " " "	45 00

Payment required invariably in advance. Address, A. J. GLOSSBRENNER & Co., 430 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Jan. 24, 1863. 2m

The Great Discovery

OF THE AGE.—Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism can be cured by using H. L. MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC MIXTURE. Many prominent citizens of this, and the adjoining counties, have testified to its great utility. Its success in Rheumatic affections, has been hitherto unparalleled by any specific, introduced to the public. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and storekeepers. Prepared only by H. L. MILLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Varnish, Spirits, Paints, Dye-stuffs, bottled Oils, Essences and Tinctures, Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.

A. D. Buehler is the Agent in Gettysburg for "H. L. Miller's Celebrated Rheumatic Mixture." [June 3, 1861. tf

A Ready Market.

100,000 BUSHELS GRAIN WANTED.—We have taken the house lately occupied by Klinefelter, Bollinger & Co., with a determination to pay the highest market prices for all kinds of Grain. You will find us supplied with PLASTER, GUANO of all kinds, GROCERIES, Wholesale and Retail LUMBER, COAL, and every other article in our line of business sold at the lowest possible rates for Cash. Call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

DIEHL, BRINKERHOFF & CO.

April 22, 1861. tf

Natrona Coal Oil.

WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE and equal to any KEROSENE.

WHY *buy* an explosive Oil, when a few cents more per gallon will furnish you with a perfect Oil? Made only by PA. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 127 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. [Feb. 24, 1862. 1y

Saponifier! Saponifier!

THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER.—All Kitchen Grease can be made into good SOAP, by using SAPONIFIER!

DIRECTIONS ACCOMPANYING EACH BOX! SOAP is as easily made with it as making a cup of coffee. Manufactured only by the Patentees. PA. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 127 WALNUT ST., PHILAD'A.

Feb. 24, 1862. 1y

To Disabled Soldiers,

SEAMEN AND MARINES, AND WIDOWS, OR OTHER HEIRS OF THOSE WHO HAVE DIED OR BEEN KILLED IN THE SERVICE.—CHAS. C. TUCKER, Attorney for Claimants, Bounty Land and Pension Agent, Washington City, D. C.—Pensions procured for Soldiers, Seamen and Marines of the present war, who are disabled by reason of wounds received or disease contracted while in service, and Pensions, Bounty Money and Arrears of Pay obtained for widows or other heirs of those who have died or been killed while in service.

Bounty Land procured for services in any of the other wars. CHAS. C. TUCKER,
Washington, D. C.

J. C. NEELY, Agent, Gettysburg.

Nov. 18, 1861.

Spectacles, Spectacles.

JOSEPH BEVAN, sign of the Watch and Spectacles, in the diamond, has now on hand a large assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, and is prepared to suit all who will favor him with a call.

N. B. Cash paid for old gold and silver.

June 2, 1862.

STEP into McILHENY'S and see the immense quantity of HATS and CAPS that he has just received. Costs nothing to look.

STATIONERY, of all kinds, at Dr. R. HORNER'S New Family Drug and Prescription Store.

THE Ladies will find a good assortment of Dress Goods, cheap as usual—call and see them at A. SCOTT & SON'S.

The Muse.

He who has discovered an original idea for a New Year's Address may well shout *Eureka!* The Lebanon *Courier*, living in a Dutch-English atmosphere, started its carriers out on New Year's morning singing thus:

As I go forth, Woch ein, Woch aus,
Die Zeitung trag to every house,
I often feel gans matt und mued,
Doch huelft es Nichts, I must proceed.

But when I think welch' grosse Freud'
The paper gives den guten Leut',
I feel refreshed, und muetig geh'
Tirough heat and dust, durch Frost und Schnee!

Der liebe Christdag comes at last—
Das Yahr am end, its labors past;
Dankehr Ich ein with my Address,
Gar schoen gedruckt, fresh from the Press.

Welcome! they say, "mein braver Held;
Take this, ein VIERTEL silver-geld!"
I take the QUARTER, hoeb mein Hut,
And say: "Mein Herr, bist garzu gut!"

This makes me feel erstaunlich wohl;
Ein neues Leben fills my soul;
For Christmas now ist mir ein Freud',
I too have CASH, wie andere Leut!

Miscellaneous.

THE WORDS OF HENRY CLAY.

Henry Clay said, twenty years ago, of the Abolitionists:—"With them, the rights of property are nothing: the deficiency of the powers of the general government, is nothing: the acknowledged and incontestible powers of the States, are nothing: the dissolution of the Union, and the overthrow of a government in which are concentrated the hopes of the civilized world, are nothing. A single idea has taken possession of their minds, and onward they pursue it, overlooking all barriers, reckless and regardless of all consequences." And Henry Clay told the truth.

ADMITTING THE TRUTH.

A Washington correspondent of a New York journal says a leading Republican Senator made this remark the other evening:

"Our party has tried to run the machine, and we can't: it is about time for us to give up the Government to the Democrats."

It is nothing new of late to hear such a remark from Republicans all over the country.—Hundreds and thousands who voted for Lincoln admit that his Administration is a ruinous failure, and that there is no hope in the future except in the return to power of the Democratic party.

THE ABOLITION PARTY.

The Abolition party, like its head at Washington, has proven a tremendous failure. It has sunk out of sight in its own corruption, and the people wait for an opportunity to rebuke its destructive headlong fanaticism, which aims at final SEPARATION and DICTATORSHIP. And the time is fast coming when the epitaph of that disastrous organization shall be written. Its brief but terrible history has already been written, in characters of blood.

It has been the greatest curse ever inflicted on this or any other nation. It has ruined the country for the next fifty years at least. It has been to this land a worse than Egyptian plague. It has plunged the country into a horrible civil war, wasted the life blood of thousands of its bravest men—squandered millions upon millions of treasure—let loose thousands of ignorant negroes to become a burden to our people and now encourages millions more to seek "freedom" with the dagger and the torch. It has made thousands of widows and orphans—inflicted upon us an army of plundering thieves and now seeks to hopelessly destroy the Union built up by the sages and heroes of the Revolution. Generations unborn will curse its memory.—Easton Argus.

FACTS.—If the President can legally abolish slavery in Georgia, he can legally establish it in Rhode Island. If Congress can divide Virginia without the consent of the Virginia Legislature, as provided in the Constitution, so it can consolidate the New England States, and make one only of the present six. If the President can go outside of the Constitution so far as to change the institutions of the several States, under the war power, he can authorize loans or the issue of demand notes, or do anything else which the Constitution does not prohibit, but leaves in the hands of Congress.—*Providence Post.*

LIBERAL CONSTRUCTION.—Old Abe is in danger of losing a good portion of his army, as he neglected in his proclamation to make the qualification of freedom in favor only of the black slaves. We heard a soldier asked the other day why he had come home at this time? He replied by saying that as old Abe had issued a proclamation freeing *all* the slaves, he felt entitled to its benefits, and in consequence started for home, where he meant to stay. This fellow gives the Proclamation a very liberal construction!—Selinsgrove Times.

We are well satisfied that all the elections for Congress, now being ordered in States under military rule, will be set aside by and by as wholly illegal. The ballot-box is too sacred a thing to be placed under military control. When a man votes he is supposed to vote independently. How can he vote thus if a bayonet be at his back? It is the very cant of profound hypocrisy to call that an *election*, which is a forced choice, and yet such is the undisguised attempt to force the nigger Proclamation down the throats of the Union men of the border States!

Both Houses of the Legislature of Indiana, a few days ago, passed resolutions denouncing and condemning the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* and the illegal arrests of the Government. They also took vigorous measures to restore and secure the outraged rights of free speech and the liberty of the press.

The twelve hundred deserters from Massachusetts regiments are supposed to be a portion of Gov. Andrews "swarm" going the wrong way.

One of the Paris confectioners, it is stated, sold $51,000 worth of sweetmeats on New Year's day.

Prentice says if the Abolitionists triumph in the conflict they are waging, the nigger will occupy the parlor, and the white man the kitchen.

THURLOW WEED ON THE POLICY.

Thurlow Weed, for more than thirty years a prominent, leading Republican of New York, and for more than twenty years, we believe, connected with the Republican State organ at Albany, in the *Evening Journal* of the 17th makes the following remarks on the effect of the emancipation proclamation, and the position and tendency of Abolitionism:

"Our 'logic' teaches that when *Abolition* or *emancipation* is presented affirmatively as an object or reason for the war, the North will be divided; that when it comes to be understood, as many seek to have it understood, that *Abolition* or *emancipation* counsels prevail in the administration, the government will lose the power to prosecute the war; and that finally, when the policy of those whom the people ever rejected as politicians predominates in the administration, our Union and government are lost and rebellion and slavery triumph.

"Our distinction is a plain one—so plain that 'those who run may read,' if they will. The whole North was united, and may be reunited, in a war to crush rebellion and preserve the government. The North is not, and cannot be, united in prosecuting an Abolition war. The people did not accept or follow 'blind guides' as politicians—guides who would not even have slaves free unless by stealing them, or enticing them to run away; and follow them in a crusade which is not only to cost us our Union and our government, but as it is always the fate of fanaticism, to insure and precipitate its own discomfiture. Abolitionists were, as a Governor of South Carolina confessed, the 'best friends' of secession. They are now, practically, the 'best friends' of rebellion."

NO ARBITRARY ARRESTS IN 1812.

In the war of 1812 with Great Britain, says the Newark *Journal*, we were engaged with a powerful foe, our superior in wealth and population—a foe who had command of the ocean. We are now engaged in a civil war, with an enemy occupying another portion of the same country without a navy and without means at all comparable to our own. During the progress of the war of 1812, the administration was greatly embarrassed in its finances, and it had to meet disaffection and opposition in a large, wealthy, and populous portion of the Union. Had the national Government then attempted the policy of arbitrary arrests on mere suspicion because men were opposed to the war, a revolt and secession from the Union would have taken place in New England. The fathers of those Eastern Abolitionists who now attempt to justify the violations of personal liberty by wholesale orders for indiscriminate arrests by provost marshals scattered through the community, would have risen in rebellion against the Government, and declared their eternal separation from the Union rather than submission to such high-handed tyranny and oppression.

OWNING UP.

The Administration presses begin to falter and fall back from their defence of outrageous and arbitrary arrests. The New York *Evening Post*, a radical Republican paper, but not wholly blind, says: "What Governor Seymour says of arbitrary arrests and of martial law, has a great deal of truth in it, and will commend itself to the approval of a majority of all parties." This shameful fact is also to be remembered—that of all the Democrats arrested and thrust into prison, *not one* has ever been proved guilty of treason, or of any disloyal practice.—*Hartford (Conn.) Times.*

The New York *Tribune* is dissatisfied with Gov. CURTIN'S Message. In a late number we find the following paragraph:

"The amendment of the Constitution so as to give soldiers the right to vote is forcibly urged, and the message closes with a few words of praise for the loyalty and spirit of the freemen of Pennsylvania, declaring the purpose of her people to pursue the war, suppress the rebellion and maintain the unity of the country. *But Governor Curtin is wholly silent on the great question of emancipation, and there is nothing to be gathered from his message to show his appreciation of the present condition of this gigantic struggle.* The message is much more remarkable for its omission to consider the national relations and duties of the State than for any *ability* in its discussion of internal affairs."

Gov. CURTIN is too shrewd a man to be caught in the Emancipation trap. He foresees the doom which will soon fall upon all who have taken an active part in endeavoring to overturn the Constitution, and being ambitious of still higher honors, wisely refrains from taking a step that would be brought up in judgment against him hereafter.—*Erie Observer.*

The organs of disunion and of Abolition work together in continued harmony. Both are opposed to Peace and to "the Union as it was." Both are anxious for more blood. Both are determined that the North and South shall never live together as equal members of the same government. It has been so from the first. Abolitionism and secessionism were allies in bringing on this war, and unless they are cast aside, will continue to wage it till the whole country is engulfed in one common pit of bankruptcy, death and desolation. It depends upon the honest, common sense people of both sections, to rally in their might, and put down these two wicked factions, and unite the country on its former basis of prosperity, happiness, and strength.—*Erie Observer.*

Mr. Spaulding, the Republican Chairman of the Finance Committee in the National House of Representatives, and whose position makes him good authority on such subjects, delivered a speech week before last, in which he said, "the Government must have $1,900,000 every day from now to July, over and above all the receipts from Customs and internal revenue." He is also of opinion, that no amount of bonds can be sold, and that the main reliance must be upon legal tender notes and interest-bearing treasury notes.

Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, in a late address at the reception of the California Cavalry, said: "He had that morning received assurances from Washington that the tender of a whole cavalry battalion from California was accepted. *The battalion would be counted as part of the contingent of Massachusetts.*"

This is the way in which favored Massachusetts is allowed to fill her quota, while Pennsylvania is compelled to fill hers by a draft.

Good printing paper is now made from wood.

For the Compiler.

MR. EDITOR:—It is not only amusing, but superlatively ridiculous, to hear the over-strained efforts of the conglomerate Abolition party of this county in their endeavors to create the impression that all Democrats are opposing the war, and that they sympathise with the South and cherish a hope for the ultimate success of the rebellion. Now this so-called Republican one idea party knows better. Their malice has been aroused by our exposure of their Abolition disunion schemes, and in order to offset these truths, they resort to the meanest and most malignant falsehoods—because Democrats will not recognize Sambo as their king and Greely as the high priest of the nation, they are denounced as secessionists.

If there was an iota of truth in their villainous charges upon the Democratic party, there would probably be a shadow of a reason for their insane attack; but to force such an opinion upon a people who have a lively sense of the enormity of such a transaction, to say no more, is simply ridiculous. The recent expression of the sentiments of the conservative element of the North at the ballot-box is to them really startling, and keeps them in constant dread of the conflicting ideas which they have to be perpetually tinkering and welding together in one great chain, with which to bind down the popular mind.

It is easy for them to reconcile and rope in the hordes of hungry office-seekers, but the masses are not so easily managed. It is said that the instinct of rats teaches them to quit a leaking ship; why should not instinct be equally kind to brawling Abolitionists, and teach them the utter folly of persisting in their charges upon the only conservative party in existence.

If we, and all good Democrats, had ever echoed the sentiments of such men as Sumner, Lovejoy, Stevens, and other recognized leaders of the Republican party, we would go down on our knees, and ask God to forgive. We would as soon be the vilest Secessionist in South Carolina as a Greelyite Abolitionist, for both these classes of men are disunionists, and are laboring to accomplish the same purpose: the destruction of the government—the one to save slavery and the other to destroy it—would drench the land with blood and rend in twain our heretofore happy and prosperous nation.

We are for the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is, without caring whether the slaveholder retains his "niggers" or sets them free. The Democratic party never contributed to the bringing on of this rebellion; and are, therefore, free from the fearful responsibility that rests upon the Abolitionists of the North and the fire-eaters of the South. They alone are the guilty parties and hell has not a place too hot for them. Through their devilish machinations a dreadful civil war rages in our land. To save the Constitution of our fathers, it is the duty of all to assist in crushing out the rebellion. If the Democracy of the North had faltered the fairest fabric of government ever devised by mortal minds would long ere this present the saddest wreck that patriot eyes ever beheld. But they did not falter. At the first sound of the tocsin of war, they rallied around the dear old flag of the Union—the same standard sweet their voices cheered and their hearts sustained in the war with England and the war with Mexico, when these same traducers of the Democratic party were burning blue lights or praying that the Mexicans might "welcome our soldiers with bloody hands to hospitable graves." These are the men who now denounce every Democrat as a secessionist who will not cry aloud for the social and political equality of a hoard of blacks, held in bondage under laws we have no constitutional right to nullify. These are the men who have repeatedly declared that the "Union was a league with hell and a covenant with death,"—who derisively for years hooted at Democrats as "Union-savers"—who boldly advocated "a higher law than the Constitution,"—traitorously declared that a Union of States, part free and part slave, could not and should not continue, and prayed for the day of the irrepressible conflict, when the conflagration of the cities and towns of the South should light the negro to the throat of his master. These are some of the reasonable and atrocious sentiments of the pure patriots of the present day who are slandering better and truer men than themselves, because they will not join the crusade against the Constitution, that slavery may be abolished. Before an arm was raised in the South they prayed for the day that would bring these troubles that are now upon us. The extremists of both sections aimed at the same result. The wind was sown by these bad men and the whole nation is now reaping the whirlwind.

The names of Jeff. Davis, Horace Greely, Sumner and Stevens, and their helpers, on both sides, will go down through generations of men hated and execrated; and the warning finger of history will point out such men who live after them as men to be hanged before their joint efforts can strike another blow at democratic institutions. God in his mercy may pardon these men, but the American people never can. The men of the old world who are panting for liberty, can never forgive them, for they have struck a blow at freedom which a century will not efface, should the rebellion by any possibility succeed.

The problem and experiment of a nation of freemen governing themselves, was believed to have been successfully solved, and the United States was regarded as the beacon-light to the oppressed and down-trodden of every land, when, in the midst of our greatest prosperity and power, a few bad men in the North and South start the flame of civil war which is now eating out the vitals of the nation.

We are proud of the Democratic party and of the number of men it has sent to the war, and when the history of this rebellion is written, one of the brightest pages will be devoted to the praise of the uprising of the Democracy at the call of the country to fight its battles.

Let us hear no more about Democrats being secessionists. The Democratic party made the nation what it was before the rebellion, whilst those who now howl against that old bulwark of our Government were the sappers and miners of the edifice of American liberty. Such men to boast of their patriotism! Are not most of their acts written upon the hearts of the American people, and is not this rebellion the fruit of their fanaticism and folly? Men who can read and will read cannot be much longer deceived. A great moral and political revolution will ere long sweep these agitators from the land. Whilst the cartridge box will do the work in the South, the ballot box will do it in the North. Our brave soldiers will crush out rebellion and secession in one section, and the voice of the people will put down Abolitionism in the other. Then we will have a permanent peace, a good, economical government, and a speedy return to our former prosperity.

LATIMORE.

For the Compiler.

Extract from a letter written by a Franklin township soldier, in the 165th Regiment, dated Suffolk, January 11th:

"Last night, at 11 o'clock, our boys came home, nearly drowned. In all their route they only took two prisoners. The 112th Regiment, that is the Abolition Regiment of New York, is a hard case. As soon as they came to a fence, that had to be set on fire; when they came to the farm house, all the grain had to be destroyed; then all living animals had to be killed, fat hogs in the sys, just shot them down and left them lie. But they were careful with the horses—they got every one of them. They plundered and destroyed all eatables in every house they came to. They would have spoiled all they could see. The hardest thing they done was, when they came to a day laborer's house, who had a family of nine children, two or three of them sick, and the man not at home. They went into his house and robbed it of all eatables, wife and children crying and begging they would only leave them as much as would make them a breakfast, but all in vain. It is easy to see who robs most."

CARD OF F. W. HUGHES, ESQ.

TO MY DEMOCRATIC FRIENDS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The sympathy enlisted in my behalf, because of the Abolition persecution through which I have passed, and my known views in regard to the future of our afflicted and misgoverned country, has evoked expressions of regret for my defeat in the recent contest for United States Senator. Let me assure you that you have but little occasion for any regret on that account, but great cause for congratulation that a gentleman of such surpassing ability and sound Constitutional and State rights views as the Hon. Charles R. Buckalew has been selected. I have had comparatively little other feeling or anxiety on the subject of my election, than that perchance I might in the position sought, be the humble instrument under Providence in serving my native State and our common country.

I believe that God has engraven on the face of this Western Continent, so legibly that all should read it, that the territory from the mouth of the Mississippi to the head waters of its tributaries, as well as such as flank this space and afford outlets to the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, must be forever governed so as to confer on every part free commercial intercourse throughout the whole, and unobstructed navigation of its inland waters. So too, such country should always be provided with means for common defence and to "promote the general welfare."

The Union as it was and the Constitution as it is, would best accomplish all this, if Abolitionism would permit.

While our national glory would be best promoted by the preservation of our present political relations with the New England States, yet if they will insist upon the destruction of the Union by the subjugation of the Southern States or by their separation from them, I am ready to yield to the latter rather than to the former of such alternatives. The New England States constitute the seat where the doctrine of secession was first asserted, they are the hot-bed in which has been propagated all the heresies that have produced national discord—they are our rivals in commerce and manufactures, and the sacrifice of submitting to their separation from us would be much less than that of our separation from the great South and West. It is impossible for the Western States even to permit the control of the mouth of the Mississippi to be lodged in the hands of an independent government. Their destiny is inexorably linked with a free transit through the great inland navigable waters that that river and its tributaries afford. The future prosperity of Pennsylvania is alike dependent on her connexion with the great West.

Without professing to know the views of Mr. Buckalew on these points, yet my confidence in his devoted patriotism and comprehensive statesmanship gives me assurance that he does not essentially differ from those above stated. I know that he condemns the Constitution and Union destroying policy of the Abolitionists. I am confident he agrees with me that the measures and policy now directed by Abraham Lincoln, more than any other, have brought us to our impending ruin. He has the ability to present in the—still the Senate of the United States, the solemn protest of Pennsylvania against these measures and policy, and I trust, the courage and energy to see that such protest is not in vain.

There is yet abundant work for the true men of Pennsylvania to do, to protect her true interests and maintain the identity of her political and natural bonds. To this good work I shall, as heretofore, devote my humble efforts.

F. W. HUGHES.

POTTSVILLE, January 14th, 1863.

A SCRIPTURAL PARALLEL.

1st KINGS, 18TH CHAP., 17TH VERSE.—"And it came to pass that when Ahab saw Elijah, that Ahab said unto him, Art thou he that troubleth Israel?

18th.—And he answered, I have not troubled Israel; but thou and thy father's house in that ye have forsaken the Commandants of the Lord, and thou hast followed Baalim."

And it came to pass that when Abolitionism saw Democracy that Abolitionism said unto Democracy: Art thou he that troubleth our country?

And Democracy answered: I have not troubled the country, but *thou* and thy Abolition friends, in that ye have forsaken the Constitution and the laws, and have followed Abolitionism.—*Albany Argus.*

Thurlow Weed, for twenty-three years editor of the Albany Evening Journal, has retired from that paper, for the reason that his party (the Republican) has become entirely Abolitionized. Let all old Clay Whigs think of this.

The lower branch of the Indiana Legislature has passed resolutions denouncing arbitrary arrests, and demanding that all such arrests in Indiana shall hereafter cease.

The essence of Abolitionisim is: "Believe as I do, or you are a cursed traitor."

EMANCIPATION AGAINST THE UNION.

As good evidence of the views of the people of Kentucky, with reference to the effects which the Abolition Emancipation Proclamation will have upon the Union cause in that State, we present some extracts from the Message of Gov. Robinson to the Legislature of that Commonwealth. They are plain and emphatic, and tell the whole story. The Governor says:

While I am willing to believe that the President thought that his proclamation would have a beneficial effect in expediting the close of the war, it is now apparent that he has lent too facile an ear to the schemes of Abolition partisan leaders, who have practiced upon his patriotic heart, blinded his better judgment, alarmed his fears, and induced him to publish a manifesto, from which nothing but evil, and that continually, can flow. As an operative edict in the Southern rebellious States, it can have no other effect than to strengthen them in their rebellion, and give a tolerable pretext to their cause. He might with as much reason have issued a proclamation to them to lay down their arms. Both equally expose him to a contemptuous rejection of his scheme.

But he makes a distinction between slavery in the rebel States and slavery in the loyal States, and proposes to the latter compensated emancipation as an equivalent for their surrender of the institution itself. It is probable that this proposition was intended especially for Kentucky; but how vain is an offer when there is no power to accept it, even if there was a disposition to do so? Kentucky's Constitution fixes the institution as a part of her settled policy, and the question is a concluded one, only to be re-opened by the call of a convention and the adoption of a new constitution.—This could not, owing to the provisions of the instrument, be effected until many years have elapsed, a period before the arrival of which it is hoped this wretched war will have been brought to a close.

But even if there were no constitutional impediments in the way, his proposition would be and ought to be rejected. Kentucky understands her own interests too well to be thankful for gratuitous advice as to the mode in which she should manage them; and when she wants the assistance of any outside administration of her affairs she claims the privilege of originating the suggestion. I would therefore suggest the propriety of your passing a resolution, by way of response to the President's proposition, *that Kentucky rejects it;* and, at the same time, in behalf of her own unquestioned rights as an independent power in the control of her own State policy, protests against any interference with it as unwarranted by the Constitution of the United States.

* * * * * * *

No one at all versed in the spirit or the letter of our institutions can seriously contend for such powers as the President undertakes to exercise in his proclamation.—The assumption of them has alarmed the American mind, and the contemplation of the result of them has grieved the American heart. Disguise the purpose as you may, it is in truth an inducement to servile insurrection, by giving it a probability of success in forbidding the army to interfere.—I will not pause here to depict the horrors of a servile war—no imagination can conceive of them. Even the sanguinary Catiline, impressed with a sense of the horrors of servile war, and scrupulously regarding the dignity of Roman citizenship, rejected the aid of slaves, although they flocked in great numbers to his standard.—And those slaves were men of the same generic root with the Romans, and many of them educated in the arts and arms.—This historic truth might have been heeded with profit by the President, and the force of it is immensely increased from the fact that the "Americans of African descent" are the progeny of a brutal ancestry and of a different race from our own.

* * * * * * *

But the saddest and most deplorable effect of the proclamation, will be to fire the whole South into one burning mass of inextinguishable hate and study for revenge, and to utterly destroy all hope of restoring the Union. This war was undertaken for that purpose alone—it was to put down the rebellion in order that the ancient limits of the nation and the integrity of the Constitution might be maintained. But what hope can there be of bringing about such desirable results, if the attempt is made to strip the entire South bare of all estate, real, personal, and mixed? It will produce such a spirit of antagonism—such a fierce and uncompromising resistance, that no after propositions will be heeded, and will, of necessity, compel the Southern people to fight as those only can fight who fight for their homes and their families, and all that makes life dear. And then, too, what a future does it present to the occupants of the Mississippi valley? Of what value will be the use of the great artery of our commerce, when it leads us through desolated fields, or to the barren agriculture of a lazy ignorant race, who produce nothing to tempt enterprise and whose sole idea of liberty is to live without labor? The entire upper region of the Ohio and Mississippi is vitally interwoven in the defeat of this monstrous edict. It will reach to every farm and workshop of that vast region, and it will destroy the best market for whatever the industry of the people might produce. I will not pursue these views any further; they are suggestions that must sink deep into the mind of every statesman.

But by far the most alarming aspect in which the proclamation presents itself is its usurpation of the powers of the Government, upon the specious pretext that the President "sincerely believes it to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity." If military necessity is not to be measured by constitutional limits, we are no longer a free people. The sword has become paramount, and the civil authority subordinate. The monstrous doctrine has already received an indignant rebuke from the people themselves. The great States of New York, Ohio, Indiana, New Jersey and Illinois, in their recent elections, have put their veto upon it; and later returns indicate that Connecticut and other parts of New England will soon add their emphatic condemnation. Indeed, it is apparent that the people are aroused to a sense of the danger that threatens their constitutional liberties, and will, in good time, come to the rescue.—Until that day—which is unquestionably near at hand—arrives it becomes Kentucky to maintain the position she has hitherto occupied. Let her not abate one jot or tittle of her opposition to secession or to Abolition, but let her poise herself upon the great truth that man is capable of self-government, and that God designs this country for a great, a free, and a happy people, and shape her policy to that great end. In the meantime, the Legislature would do well to follow the example of our Kentucky fathers, and place upon her records a protest against the proclamation, and reaffirm the great principles of American liberty—State and National.

A Significant Fact.—The Washington *Star* notes as a significant fact that the most popular song now on the street and in places of amusement, where soldiers "most do congregate," is that entitled "McClellan again at the head of his men." It says its performance never fails to bring every blue-jacket on his feet with three cheers and a tiger, by way of applause.

The President has seen fit to give the country two letters written by him to Gen. McClellan, while the latter was driving the rebels before him on the Peninsula. Now, is it honest for the President to withhold the General's replies? We call for the letters of Gen. McClellan, in answer to Mr. Lincoln.

Gen. Scott's health is failing fast.—His mind is giving away.

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!

The union of lakes—the union of lands—
The Union of States none would sever;
The union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the Flag of our Union forever!

H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 9, 1863.

☞Thaddeus Stevens' negro soldier bill passed the House on Monday, after an animated discussion, the Democrats and Border State men strenuously opposing it, and Stevens, Lovejoy, Dunn, and other Abolitionists, warmly supporting it. The yeas were 84, and the nays 54. All the Republicans voted for it but Messrs. Kellogg, Granger, Hale, Horton and Woodbury, who are conservative. The bill provides that the President may arm such number as he may deem necessary for a term not exceeding five years, their rations, clothing, &c., to be the same as for other soldiers and pay not to exceed present rates. They are to be officered by white or black persons, and governed by the articles of war, but no black officer can exercise authority over white officers and men. [That's an insult [illegible] the darkeys.] No slaves of loyal owners are to be enlisted, nor shall recruiting offices be opened in any of the States exempted by the President's proclamation, without the consent of the Governors thereof.

☞In the debate on the bill to raise 150,000 negro soldiers, Thaddeus Stevens showed the necessity of getting more troops from some quarter, as the terms of a large portion of enlisted men were about to expire.

Why, where are the "900,000" Abolitionists who were to spring to arms immediately upon the issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation by Abraham Lincoln? Why don't they go and fight? They cannot now say that the "policy" of the war does not suit them.

☞Greely proposes "three months more of earnest fighting," and if, at the end of that time, no "serious impression" shall have been made on the rebels, to "bow to our destiny, *and make the best attainable peace.*"

If any Democratic paper had made such a proposition, the editor would have been declared a traitor, seized by a provost guard, abducted from his home and imprisoned in a government bastile. But Greely, being an Abolitionist, makes it, and is sustained by the leading men of the party in power. The plan is, to fritter away three more months in warlike demonstrations, squander a few more hundred millions of dollars, and then, with the declaration that they are unable to subjugate the South, invite the mediation of some foreign power to propose such terms of settlement as they desire. It is a most base and treacherous scheme, but it is theirs', and they will *attempt*, at least, to carry it out.

☞It is now said that Gen. Franklin has been relieved because he is one of the so-called "McClellan Generals." A continuance of this contracted and insane policy will "relieve" the army of almost every good General it has. But what are we not to look for from the madness that controls at Washington?

☞Senator Wade, who has just been re-elected from Ohio, is beslavered by the Abolition press as "glorious old Ben," and is set up by them as the leader in the Senate. Now, to show what sort of patriotism they require in a leader, we annex an extract from a speech made by Wade, at a Republican State mass meeting in Maine, in 1855. He said:

"There was really NO UNION NOW BETWEEN THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH; and he believed no two nations upon the earth entertained feelings of *more bitter rancor* towards each other than the two sections of the republic. The only salvation of the Union, therefore, was to be found in divesting it entirely from all taint of *slavery*. There was NO UNION with the South. Let us have a Union, or LET US SWEEP AWAY THIS REMNANT WHICH WE CALL A UNION!"

A pretty "leader," indeed, for a party which now professes attachment to the Union!

☞Ex-Gov. Morgan has been elected U. S. Senator from New York. Although the Democrats carried the State handsomely last fall, enough Republicans held over in the Senate to elect Morgan. Popular sentiment demanded the election of a Democrat, but what care the fanatical destructives for the voice of the people!

☞Citizens of the Catholic persuasion, in New York, are circulating a paper calling upon Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Judge of the United States District Court, to resign, in view of an alleged insult to their religion, at an Abolition meeting at Masonic Hall, on Monday night week.

☞The Emancipation Proclamation was to stop the war instanter. But has it had that effect? "Not by a long shot." The war seems as large in its proportions now as ever, and peace as far off. Will the people further trust Abolition promises?

☞A darkey in this place was asked, the other day, whether he didn't intend to enlist in one of the negro regiments. "No," replied he, "if Stevens wants any fighting done for the niggers, let him do it hisself."

☞The dwelling of H. C. Pool, near Titusville, N. Y., was burnt on Saturday night week, and his wife, daughter, and a Mrs. Gonzales perished in the flames.

☞Petitions for an armistice and a Convention of the States, are being signed, by all parties, in Dauphin county.

☞Resolutions favoring a reduction of the tariff on paper, have been passed by the Legislature.

☞The fifty cent postage currency has been counterfeited. The paper is thinner and the note narrower than the genuine.

THE LEGISLATURE—ARBITRARY ARRESTS.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Clymer, of Berks, presented the memorial of citizens of this Commonwealth, setting forth their grievances arising from the arbitrary, illegal and unconstitutional arrests of their fellow citizens, by orders of the Federal Government, and praying the General Assembly to adopt such measures as may be requisite to secure to the people the rights and privileges guaranteed them by the Constitution of the United States and of the State.

On the same day, in the House, Mr. Kaine, of Fayette, read in place the following bill, intended to protect citizens of the State from illegal arrest:

AN ACT

To prevent and punish Illegal Arrests.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the removal of any person beyond the limits of this State, to answer any charge of having committed here any offence against the laws of this State or of the United States, is hereby declared a misdemeanor; and any person who shall seize or attempt to seize, or who shall in any manner aid or procure, or attempt to procure others to seize any person whomsoever, with intent either secretly or otherwise to confine him here contrary to the law of the land, or to remove him out of the State; and any person who shall in any way whatever remove or attempt to remove, or who shall procure or attempt to procure others to remove any persons beyond the limits of this State, on any charge of having committed here any offence against the laws of this State or of the United States, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and undergo an imprisonment, by separate or solitary confinement, for any period not exceeding ten years, or both, or either, at the discretion of the court; and upon the trial of any person for having committed either of the offences aforesaid, the fact that such seizure, confinement or removal was by order of the President of the United States or of any member of his Cabinet, or other officer of the general government, shall not constitute a legal defence.

At the same time, Mr. Rex read in place a bill to secure to the people of this State the freedom of speech to which they are entitled by the Constitution. It provides that any civil or military officer of the State, or the United States, who shall arrest a citizen of the State, with intent to carry him out of its jurisdiction, without a legal hearing, shall be deemed guilty of a high crime, punishable with a fine of $5,000 and five years' imprisonment. A fine of $1000 and one year's imprisonment is provided for any military officer who may attempt to suppress a newspaper.

The following memorial is being largely signed throughout the Commonwealth, and sent to members of the Legislature, for presentation to their respective Houses.—We would suggest that it be cut out and circulated for signatures in this county. No fair-minded man, having regard for the Constitution and the rights of White men, can refuse to sign it. Let the Legislature, and the Executive, be implored to act promptly. Should arbitrary and illegal arrests not cease, resistance may follow—and if the flame be once kindled, God shield us from civil war at home.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met:

The memorial of the undersigned citizens of said Commonwealth respectfully represents:

That since the commencement of the present war many acts of gross outrage and wrong have been inflicted upon citizens of this State by persons holding office or appointment under the United States, and by virtue (as alleged) of authority from the Executive department thereof, which, in the opinion of your memorialists, require thorough exposure and condemnation, and the establishment of adequate safeguards against the recurrence of similar acts in future.

Your memorialists particularly allude to the arrests made of citizens in civil life, without due process of law, by marshals or provost marshals of the United States, or by the military governor of the District of Columbia, and (in many cases) their conveyance beyond the State limits to foreign fortresses and prisons, followed by their confinement therein for uncertain periods, measured by the mere discretion or pleasure of official power.

These arrests, made in most daring contempt of the Constitution of the United States, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and in utter derogation of those principles of liberty which were brought to the new world by our ancestors and left to us by them as a most sacred legacy, challenge most thorough investigation and outspoken rebuke; and their occurrence, exhibiting the fact that our citizens are not secure against being kidnapped and carried beyond the jurisdiction of our tribunals and laws, proves that some steps should be taken by the State Government to prevent like outrages in future. Your memorialists therefore pray:

That the facts in the several cases of illegal arrest in this State, under pretence or color of authority from the Federal Executive, may be investigated and put in official form for the contemplation of the people.

That the Governor of the Commonwealth, upon whom is charged the official duty of taking care that the laws be faithfully executed, be called upon, in due and respectful form, to communicate to the two Houses any information within his power in relation to the said unlawful arrests, and also to state what steps he has taken, if any, to defend our citizens against them.

That if, upon due inquiry, it shall appear that our State laws are deficient in not providing our citizens prompt and efficient protection against arbitrary arrests or kidnapping, the necessary statutes securing such protection may be forthwith enacted.

And lastly, that a formal protest by the General Assembly on behalf of the people of this Commonwealth against the arrests aforesaid, and an explicit, firm, dignified declaration by the said General Assembly on the same behalf, that future arrests of a similar character, involving contempt of constitutional law and of the most sacred rights of personal liberty, will not be submitted to by this State, may be placed upon the Journals of the two Houses and copies thereof be transmitted to the President of the United States and to both Houses of Congress, to the end that it may be known to all that this State is devoted with unfaltering zeal to the principles of freedom, and will consent to no precedents which can be cited hereafter in defence of arbitrary power.

All of which is respectfully submitted by your memorialists.

Democratic Victory in Lancaster.—At the municipal election held in Lancaster on Tuesday last, Mayor Sanderson was re-elected by a majority of two hundred and sixty-five, carrying every ward in the city!

☞A darkey was told, the other day, that the negro soldier bill had passed, and he was now expected to go and fight. The announcement frightened him, but presently, taking a long breath, he exclaimed: "Well, if I must fight, I must *vote* too!"—And the Republican leaders may yet try to have it so. But before they accomplish the degrading scheme, we hope the Democracy "will be there to see."

IS IT NOT TIME,

TO DROP NIGGERISM, AND THINK AND ACT FOR THE COUNTRY, AND ITS WHITE TAX-PAYERS?

The Hon. Robert J. Walker, in a recent publication on Finance and Currency, says:

"Our national finances are involved in extreme peril. Our debt exceeds $720,000,000, and is estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the 1st of July next, at $1,744,685,586. When we reflect that this is nearly one-half the debt of England, and bearing almost double the rate of interest, it is clear that we are approaching a fatal catastrophe."

Again:

"That the danger is imminent, is a truth which must not be disguised. Here lies the great peril of the Government. It is not the Rebel armies that can ever overthrow the Union. It is the alarming increase of the public debt and expenditures, and the still more appalling depreciation of the national currency."

Again:

"Indeed, should the war continue, and there be no other alternative than additional treasury notes, they will, before the close of the next fiscal year, fail to command forty cents on the dollar in gold, and our debt exceed several billions of dollars."

And again:

"We are upon the verge of ruin. We are hanging over the gulf of an irredeemable paper system, and its spectral shade, Repudiation, is seen dimly in the dark abyss. The present Congress may save us; but what of the next? Would they, if they could? Who can answer? Can they, if they would? No! no! It will then be too late."

In a speech of Mr. Spaulding, a prominent Republican member of Congress, made a few days ago, he said:

"We could not shut our eyes to the vastness of the volume of DEBT that was open before us. It was very soon made apparent that our national debt would, *at an early day*, reach TWO THOUSAND MILLIONS OF DOLLARS—equal to half the debt of Great Britain."

If (says the N. Y. *World*) Mr. Spaulding had conceived the full significance of this comparison to the enormous public debt of Great Britain—a debt which has so long been the financial wonder of the world—he would have added that, in the pressure of the burden, our debt would be *not half* equal; but *fully equal* to that of England, inasmuch as *the interest on ours is at twice as high a rate*. And this staggering result will be reached by the end of the fiscal year for which it is the duty of Congress at this session to provide; that is to say, on the 30th of June, 1864.

The following brief paragraph from Mr. Spaulding's speech embodies statements on which every reflecting man in the nation will do well to ponder:

"The time has arrived when our finances must engage the earnest and united attention of all loyal representatives. We were in great peril last year, but our dangers are now two-fold what they were then. It was very difficult last year to provide the money to meet the large appropriations made for the support of the army and navy. It will be still more difficult to meet the enlarged requirements of the current and the next fiscal year. The army bill alone appropriates over $731,000,000, which, added to the estimates of all other expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, amount to the enormous sum of $1,095,431,183 56, to which must be added the amount still required for appropriations and deficiency of the year ending June 30, 1863, and which, according to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, amounted on the 1st of December to the sum of $551,221,131.59, making the whole aggregate required to meet appropriations during the next eighteen months, $1,640,634,315,15."

Dividing this enormous sum, which the Government must raise within the ensuing eighteen months, by the twenty millions of inhabitants on whom the burden will fall, gives something more than eighty-two dollars for each individual of the population. The significance of this result will not be adequately perceived unless we consider that only a fraction of the population either own property or earn wages. We will assume that the average type of our population is a family made up of the two parents and three children; that is, of one person who earns money to every five consumers. This estimate of the ratio of non-producers is doubtless too low; every town has a large number of aged and decrepit people; spinsters, confirmed invalids, students, and young professional men who have not acquired a business sufficient for their maintenance, to say nothing of paupers, the inmates of asylums and other public institutions, transient foreigners in our large cities, and the soldiers that make up our brave armies. But taking the low estimate we have adopted, which makes the average type of our population a family of five persons, of which only the head owns property or earns money, the share of each such individual in the expenses of the next eighteen months is $410. If every such head of a small family where notified to-morrow that he must give to the Government within that period the sum of $410, there would be sad faces at *the frugal family dinner*.—To furnish such a sum would be felt to be entirely impossible. If it fell only on one such family in ten, or one such family in five, by dint of scraping together and borrowing, the requisition might be met. But when every frugal family in the land is under an equal necessity of borrowing, selling superfluous articles, or appealing to the lenity of creditors, a man cannot depend on his neighbors to help him through, as he would in an emergency which fell on him alone.—It may be said that the Government does not ask him to *pay* that much, only to lend it; but it really amounts to the same thing. Pay it he ultimately must, together with the interest on it, unless the nation disgraces itself by repudiation; and if procured as a loan, *somebody* must lend it.—Those who neither pay nor lend are in the condition of a man who has given his note, which is a mortgage on his income or his earnings until it is paid, the obligation of which he can no more evade than he can that of a note of hand. Such, then, is the share of each man in average circumstances of the public expenses of the next eighteen months, with a great debt already accumulated, and a depressing future, certain to bring its own burdens, stretching beyond. Such immense sums as those exhibited in the authentic figures of Mr. Spaulding merely awaken a vague feeling of astonishment, until they are separated into fragments and each man's part of the burden brought home and laid at his own door.

☞Hon. W. McSherry, of the State Senate, and Col. Hopkins and H. J. Myers, Esq., of the House, have our thanks for Legislative documents.

Mr. Myers was absent from Harrisburg several days last week, having gone to Washington as one of a committee to tender to the government League Island for the erection of a Navy Yard.

HONORS TO GEN. McCLELLAN.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—The delegation from Portland had an interview with Gen. McClellan last evening, inviting him to visit that city. Gen. McClellan expressed his thanks for the flattering honor, and alluded with satisfaction to the conservative feeling he saw in New England. He remarked that he saw in this conservatism the hope and strength of the nation. He promised a written reply to the invitation.

The committee from Concord also called on the General. He responded to their address, and said he felt highly honored, but expressed his great regret that he was unable to accept their invitation, having already exceeded the time devoted to his visit East. He further said he was preparing a history of the Peninsula campaign; but at some future time he however hoped to meet his fellow citizens of Concord. A delegation from Lowell also visited him and tendered the hospitalities of the city, but he was likewise compelled to decline their invitation.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—General McClellan, accompanied by his wife and several friends, visited Lawrence to-day in a special train. His reception was the most hearty of any demonstration in the history of that city. Thousands of citizens greeted him, amid the firing of cannon and ringing of bells.

After passing through the various operating rooms of the Pacific Mills, he was conducted to the hall of the company, where three thousand school children, who were assembled, greeted him with hearty cheers and sang several songs—"Marching Along" and the "Star Spangled Banner;" with which the General and his companions seemed much pleased. Afterwards the party partook of a collation in one of the Pacific buildings. Early in the evening the party returned to Boston.

☞Wonder if the "military board" at Washington, who have been so earnest in their attempts to crush the gallant McClellan, *feel* this indirect, but crushing, rebuke of their selfish and ruinous schemes?—Halleck, Stanton & Co. ought to take the fact to heart, that "Little Mac" is in the hearts of THE PEOPLE everywhere.

"Time makes all things even," as the "board" will yet discover, to their utter discomfiture.

☞The remnants of the Eighth, Twelfth and Eighteenth Iowa infantry—four hundred and eighty men, all told—have arrived at Davenport. It is stated that they are to be re-organized for further service. These regiments were fearfully cut up at the battle of Shiloh, and have since been further decimated by disease and the casualties of battle.—*Exchange.*

Where are the remnants of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—the regiments of which have been more terribly cut up than those of Iowa? Why are they not sent home to be re-organized? those brave men who fought at Drainsville, in every battle of the Peninsula, at South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg and other places, and always with the most unflinching valor. Why are they not sent home? Will the *President or Secretary Stanton answer?*—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

☞The War Department has at last been forced to "come down" a little—to yield to a proper kind of "pressure" for once. Though the Reserves will not be allowed to come home—a privilege which has, it seems, been extended to three Iowa regiments—they will be drawn from the field, and placed on duty in the fortifications around Washington. "Half a loaf is better than no bread."

☞"*The Union as it was,*" has outraged the common sense of the country long enough. The Union as it was, is buried in a grave from which there is no resurrection. No Union is now possible, except of free States.—*Lincoln's Organ, at Washington.*

The author of such a sentiment is an infamous disunionist and traitor to his country, and he who endorses it is no better.—The people will teach the Union destroyers of this administration what it is that "has outraged the common sense of the country" as fast as time can give them the opportunity.

FROM THE 165TH.

SUFFOLK, VA., Feb. 2, 1863.

FRIEND STAHLE:—On the evening of the 29th January, orders came for two companies to report to the Colonel of the 6th Mass., with three days' rations and fifty rounds of ammunition. Everybody, of course, knew there was something up. "Another trip towards the Blackwater," passed from mouth to mouth. Capts. Funk and Gilliland were the lucky ones and were ordered to report with their companies. An expedition, consisting of about seven regiments and two batteries, started in the direction of Blackwater in search of the rebels. The column got in motion about 1 o'clock, A. M., on the 30th. All seemed impatient to see "what they could see," and marched rather faster than was comfortable to their feet. After marching eight or ten miles, very suddenly and, as it seems, unexpectedly, they came on a force of the enemy stationed in an open space at the edge of a dense wood, which in these regions occupy most of the ground, a tremendous volley of shell poured into the woods, trees falling and limbs flying in all directions. The boys thought it was the "elephant" sure enough. The road was soon cleared. The men were ordered to fall right and left into the woods and lie down. Considerable confusion occurred on account of the darkness, (the moon had just set and it wanted several hours of daylight,) and a good many lost themselves. As soon, however, as the locality of the enemy could be found out and a good position was obtained our artillery was brought into play. With a view to this, as well as to save our men from the great danger to which they were exposed, we retreated about half a mile. A brisk fire was kept up on both sides till daylight, when reinforcements were sent out, and the rebels retreated towards the Blackwater. The reinforcements only reached the ground in time to join the chase. Capts. Plank's and Warren's companies had the privilege of a hand in it. They were attached to the 13th Indiana, which is a crack regiment in these regions. There was no further engagements with the enemy except a sharp fire of about fifteen minutes between this last mentioned regiment and a detachment of mounted riflemen, who were perhaps left behind as a rear guard to the enemy. Our boys describe the bullets as falling around them as *thick as hail.*—The rebels retreated to their old position on the other side of the Blackwater, and our forces returned home. They reached camp about midnight the same day. Our boys, it being the first time they were under fire, did well, and were complimented by the Col. of the 13th Ind. I am satisfied that under our own officers Adams county will never have cause to be ashamed of the 165th. We had four slightly wounded—three of Capt. Funk's company and one of Capt. Gilliland's.

The whole loss on our side in killed, wounded and missing will be a trifle over a hundred. About thirty were killed, among whom were several officers. The Col. of the 167th, it is supposed, is mortally wounded. The loss of the enemy I have no means of ascertaining to any degree of certainty, but it is generally thought that their loss will not be as great as ours', because they had the advantage of ground, and their force was not as great as ours.—We took but few prisoners. The rebels are reported to be back at the same place again, so I expect we will soon have another tramp, when you will probably hear from us again.

BIGGS.

☞It is reported that the Confederates have again crossed the Blackwater river, having received reinforcements. Gen. Peck, at the head of the Federal forces, has gone out to meet them.—*Balt. Sun of Saturday.*

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

☞Common Deeds, Administrator's Deeds, Common Bonds, Judgment Bonds, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, Notes waiving exemption, Amicable Actions, Subpœnas, Summonses, Executions, School Statements, Naturalization Papers, &c., &c., printed on good paper, for sale at the COMPILER OFFICE.

LAST NOTICE.—We have erased a few names, but shall postpone striking off the most of our delinquent subscribers for a couple of weeks more, in the hope that within that time they will pay in whole or in part what is honestly our due. A number have already paid and many others are probably waiting an opportunity to do so. We hope that all who wish to continue the *Compiler* will see the necessity of complying with our terms, at least so long as we are compelled to pay the present enormous price for paper.

DEDICATION OF A NEW CHURCH.—The new German Reformed Church, recently erected in Pinetown, will be dedicated, the Lord willing, on the first Sabbath in March. (March 1st.) Divine services will begin on Friday evening previous and be continued over Saturday and Sunday. A number of clergyman from a distance are expected to be present. The community generally is respectfully invited to attend. E. H. HOFFHEINS, Pastor.

SALE POSTPONED.—The sale of Town Lots advertised by Hon. Moses McClean, Executor of George Shryock, deceased, for Friday week, did not take place, on account of the inclemency of the weather—and his therefore been postponed to Wednesday, the 11th of February inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

VALENTINES.—Our enterprising neighbor, Mr. E. H. Minnigh, informs us that he is just opening a very large stock of comic and sentimental Valentines for the accommodation of the public, who always wish to have something of the kind ready for St. Valentine's day. And those who happen not to have their thoughts run in that way, *will find every other kind of "good things"* ready for their tastes. Give him a call.

☞The following is a list of the exchanged prisoners of Capt. Hunter's Company: Lieut. W. Horner, M. J. Coble, M. H. Plowman, Samuel Bostick, Jas. A. Scott, Oliver Walsh, Hiram King, Jas. McCullough, Jacob E. Myers, E. W. Maring, Reuben A. Flohr.

LITTLESTOWN.—The citizens of Littlestown will hold an election on the 28th inst., to determine whether that town shall be incorporated as a Borough or not. The Court has appointed Hon. Wm. McSherry and Dr. R. S. Seiss, Judges; and Dr. Edmund F. Shorb and Joseph Barker, Inspectors of said Election.

☞The "Franklin Literary Association" will celebrate its second Anniversary in the Church at Mummasburg, on Saturday evening, February 21st, 1863, with appropriate literary exercises. They respectfully invite the public.

☞Wm. Crawford, son of John Crawford, of this place, and brother-in-law of Hon. E. McPherson, has been appointed a Cadet at West Point. He was with the Anderson Troop in the battle of Murfreesboro, and behaved creditably on the occasion, it is said.

☞The "Americans of African descent," connected with the A. M. E. Church in this place, intend holding a Festival for the benefit of their Church on the evening of the 23d inst., in a large room on Washington street, near the Church. It will doubtless be patronized by a full house.

☞The next Orphan's Court will be held on Tuesday, the 24th of February inst.

☞The "Constitutional Union," heretofore published in Philadelphia by that sterling Democrat and prince of clever fellows, Hon. Thomas B. Florence, is to be removed to Washington city, where its issue will be resumed, under the same management, on the 22d of February. A Daily, Weekly, and Monthly paper will be published. The price of the Daily will be $8 per annum; of the weekly $2; and of the Monthly $1. The latter will be an octavo pamphlet of 48 pages. To clubs the price of the weekly will be two copies to one address, $3.50; ten copies, $12.50; twenty copies, $30. A generous support of this paper is recommended by all the conservative members of the present Congress, including the venerable Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky. In order to place the enterprise in the outset on a solid basis, Mr. Florence invites all persons favorable to the establishment of a first-class daily Constitutional newspaper at Washington, to become personally interested in the enterprise by subscribing to the fund such sums as they shall think proper. These sums will be credited to them as stock in the concern, and they will be entitled to receive therefor newspapers or advertising, whenever desired, at the usual rates.

This is a great as well as a commendable enterprise, and Col. Florence is just the man to put it through. May he have the biggest kind of success, say we.

SUBSCRIBERS SHOULD PAY UP.—The Watertown Reformer thus concludes a well written article on "Money, Produce and Newspapers"—and we commend the suggestion it embodies to the careful consideration of a certain class of our subscribers: "There is one thing the people can do while printers are testing their ability to outlive the crisis, and that is to pay promptly and cheerfully their subscriptions. There is abundant means in the country now for doing this, and if done, it would go far to prevent the necessity of advancing the rates of newspapers. But a black cloud at mid-day is not more obvious to the eye, than that publishers of country newspapers cannot endure the present disproportion between outgoes for stock and income for subscriptions, except patrons exercise a sensible degree of nobleness in paying promptly at present rates."

☞An intensely shocking murder has been committed in Columbia county, Pa., a woman having massacred her three step-children, aged seven, nine and fourteen years.

☞The programme of the administration is said to be:—A vigorous prosecution of the war; Maj. General Hooker to attack Richmond: (he had better get there first;) Rosencrans to be heavily reinforced; Vicksburg and Port Hudson to be attacked by overwhelming forces; the Mississippi to be cleared of the enemy; these plans failing, the Administration will accept the mediation of Napoleon and recognize the Independence of the Southern Confederacy, they agreeing to gradual emancipation. This is what Bennett says.

☞It is reported in Washington that the committee of ways and means have agreed to recommend a large increase in the tax upon whiskey and tobacco; in the case of the former at least 50 cents per gallon. It is also reported that Mr. Chase will ask the committee to recommend an increase upon each article sufficient to make the duty $1 per gallon and $1 per pound.

☞Gold is now commanding a premium of *fifty-five* per cent. in Philadelphia and New York. In other words, it takes *one hundred and fifty-five* dollars in paper to buy $100 in gold! What glorious times we have!

☞Saturday next, the 14th of February, will be St. Valentine's day.

THE 165TH IN A BATTLE.—The rebel General Pryor crossed the Blackwater on the night of the 28th, with three regiments of infantry and five detached battalions of infantry, nine hundred cavalry and fourteen pieces of artillery. On the next night General Corcoran, under orders of General Peck, advanced to meet them, with six regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and two batteries (six guns each) of artillery. The rebels were found about ten miles from Suffolk. Our forces had gone within two hundred yards of the enemies' concealed batteries, when they opened, and having perfect command of the approach, our men suffered much: but by changing position, and a dashing charge by the infantry, the rebels were driven to seek another position, which they were soon forced to leave. They were then driven across the river, when it was deemed advisable that our men should return to camp. Four companies of the 165th Reg. P. M. were in the fight. Capt. Funk's and Capt. Gilliland's Companies were attached to the 6th Massachusetts, and Capt. Plank's and Capt. Warren's to the 13th Indiana. None were killed, we are happy to state—and but five wounded, and they only slightly, viz: John Holders, Adam Spindle and Wilson Brown, of Comp. A., (Capt. Funk's,) and Daniel Forney and Washington Hankey, of Comp. F., (Capt. Gilliland's.) It was thought all would be able to resume their duties in a day or two. Our troops behaved with great courage. The 167th Reg. P. M. refused when ordered to go into the fight, it is reported.

A dispatch to the New York Herald gives the total loss on the Federal side at 24 killed and 80 wounded—rebel loss not stated, but supposed to be heavy.

The Herald says, the fight occurred by moonlight, early in the morning. Colonel Knoderer, of the 167th Pennsylvania Regt. was dangerously wounded in the hip by a piece of shell. Captain Taylor, of the 113th New York, was killed, and General Corcoran made a narrow escape. Captain Blodgett of his staff was slightly wounded.

Capt. Kelly of the 69th New York was wounded in the arm, and amputation is thought to be necessary. Among the officers wounded is Capt. Lead of the 113th New York, slightly; Adjutant Brittan, same regiment, slightly; Lieut. Baily, 11th Pennsylvania cavalry, slightly; Adjutant Allen, of the 6th Massachusetts, Lieutenants Wood and Marsh all of the same regiment. Lieut. Santelle, of the 6th Massachusetts, was killed. Rebel sources of information state that Col. Page, of the 5th Virginia regiment, was killed. Among the rebel regiments engaged were the 54th, 63rd, 50th, and 29th Virginia regiments. The rebels received reinforcements.

☞Since writing the above, we have seen a letter from Capt. Gilliland to his brother, from which we are permitted to make the following interesting extracts:

"The shells came over and amongst us thick and fast, the most part just above our heads, about two feet, when we were flat on the ground. One shell killed and wounded three men about ten feet from me. I had two men slightly wounded—Alexander Jacobs, hurt on the nose, pretty badly—and Joseph Redding, in the back—a limb or part of an exploded shell fell on him. He is much better. None of them dangerously hurt. On our side we had about 75 or 80 killed and wounded; as for the other side, the same I suppose.

"I have since learned that there were 104 killed and wounded—27 killed, the balance wounded. I saw 22 horses that were killed close by where we lay.

"None of our Regiment were killed; four or five were slightly wounded. It is a great wonder that half of them were not killed, for we were in the thickest part of the engagement."

STAMPS ON PROMISSORY NOTES.—As the season for sales of personal property is rapidly approaching, when large numbers of promissory notes are executed, it may be interesting to the public to know the scale of stamp duties which the law of 1862 imposes upon such notes. It is as follows:

From $20 to $100		$ 05
"	100 to 200	10
"	200 to 350	15
"	350 to 500	20
"	500 to 750	30
"	750 to 1,000	40
"	1,000 to 1,500	60
"	1,500 to 2,500	1 00
"	2,500 to 5,000	1 50

The penalty for violating the law is fifty dollars, and the instrument is rendered invalid and of no avail. These stamps can be procured, we believe, from Col. John L. Tate, Collector for this district.

The following are provisions of amendments to the Revenue Act:

SEC. 1. Empowers the assessors, assistant assessors, collectors and deputy collectors, appointed to administer oaths or affirmations in all cases where the same are required, provided that *no fees* shall be charged or allowed therefor.

SEC. 2. Refers to the collection of the Taxes in California and Oregon, and is of no importance here.

SEC. 3. Provides that no instrument, document, writing or paper of any description, required by law to be stamped, shall be deemed or held invalid and of no effect for the want of the particular kind or description of stamp designated for and denoting the duty charged on any such instrument, document, writing, or paper, provided a legal stamp, or stamps, denoting a duty of equal amount, shall have been duly affixed and used thereon: *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to any stamp appropriated to denote the duty charged on proprietary articles.

SEC. 4. Provides that all official instruments, documents, and papers, issued or used by the officers of the United States government shall be and hereby are exempt from duty.

SEC. 5. Provides that no instrument, document or writing, made, signed or issued, prior to the 1st of March, 1863, without being duly stamped, shall for that reason be deemed invalid and of no effect. Provided, that no such instrument or document, required by law to be stamped, issued prior to the day aforesaid, shall be admitted, or used as evidence in any court until a legal stamp shall be fixed thereto, and properly cancelled with the initials of name and the date. And the persons desiring to use any such instrument, or his agent or attorney, is authorized in the presence of the court to stamp the same.

☞In the State Senate, on Thursday, Mr. Clymer presented a petition from Berks county for the passage of a law preventing blacks and mulattoes from coming into the State. Three petitions of the same character were presented in the House.

Mr. Patton, of Greene county, presented a preamble and resolutions asserting that the present civil war might have been prevented by the adoption of the Crittenden compromise, and for the defeat of which the dominant party is responsible; that the war has been conducted as against the institution of slavery alone, and not for the restoration of the Union; that unless the Administration recedes from its inflammatory proclamation of emancipation and returns to the prosecution of the war under the Constitution, it can have no further claims upon the loyal State of Pennsylvania for men or for means to carry on the war. Laid over for a day.

☞Resolutions have been introduced in the Indiana Legislature declaring that the people of that State shall never be taxed to pay for the emancipation of negroes. Put them through!

☞The New York Tribune thinks the blockade of Charleston has been effectually broken, and that our Government must give sixty days' notice to the world before it can be resumed. The New York Herald, on the other hand, does not suppose that the Confederates can establish legal grounds for their claim.

☞Don't fail to read Chandler's letter, on our fourth page.

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Bold and Dashing Raid of the Confederate Gunboats at Charleston.

Dispatches from Charleston give accounts of what appears to be a serious disaster to the Federal blockading vessels off that harbor. It is stated that a Confederate naval force, consisting of two iron-clad gunboats, accompanied by three steamers, moved out from their anchorage at an early hour on Saturday morning week, and attacked and sunk two of the blockading fleet and set four others on fire and drove the rest away. The Confederates were under command of Commodore Ingraham.

The engagement commenced at 4 o'clock. The Palmetto State, with Commodore Ingraham on board, opened fire upon the Federal gunboat Mercedita, carrying eleven guns and one hundred and fifty-eight men, which was soon sunk in five fathoms of water. Her commander, Capt. Stellwagen, with a boat's crew, went on board and surrendered. One shot pierced her boiler, going clear through. Capt. Stellwagen and crew were paroled by Commodore Ingraham.

Captain Tucker, of the Chicora, reports sinking another Federal gunboat and the disabling of the steamship Quaker City.—The latter was set on fire by the Chicora, and hauled down her flag to surrender, but afterwards managed to escape, using only one wheel. She was very seriously damaged.

The number of the blockading fleet outside at the time of the attack was thirteen, with two first-class frigates, the Susquehanna and Canandagua.

Upon the return of the Confederate gunboats to the Charleston wharves, the British, French and Spanish consuls were taken out five miles beyond the usual anchorage of the blockading vessels, and seeing nothing of them, pronounced the blockade raised in their opinion. Commodore Ingraham and Gen. Beauregard, commanding the naval and land forces in that department, then issued a proclamation, "formally declaring the blockade by the U. States of the said city of Charleston, S. C., to be raised by the superior force of the Confederate States, from and after the 31st of January, A. D. 1863."

The Confederates claim that they did not lose a man—their boats not having been struck—whilst they state the Federal loss of life as heavy.

On Sunday twenty of the blockaders had re-appeared. Confederate advices from Charleston to the 3d inst. were received at Fortress Monroe. At that time the port was again thoroughly blockaded, the Federal iron-clads lying inside of the wooden vessels. An attack upon the city was momentarily expected. Richmond papers state that the Confederate Secretary of State had notified the foreign consuls in that city that official information had been received of the opening of the blockade at Charleston. It is also stated that a steamer was dispatched from Charleston to Nassau conveying to the British authorities there the same announcement.

☞The reported loss of the Federal gunboat John P. Smith, on the Stono river, is confirmed. About eight miles from Charleston, Lieut. Col. Yates placed twenty-one cannon, in a semi-circle, stretching on both sides of the river, around the gunboat John P. Smith, and at four o'clock in the afternoon of Friday week, opened a concentrated fire upon her. She replied with broadsides. The engagement lasted one hour, when the gunboat hauled down her flag and surrendered unconditionally, with 130 prisoners. The rebels put their loss at one wounded, and the Federal loss at eight killed and fifteen wounded. The John P. Smith had one Parrott gun, ten eight inch guns, and one thirty-four pounder. The rebels are getting her ready for sea.

☞A dispatch to a Richmond paper states that another attack was made on Fort McAllister, on the Ogeechee river, near Savannah, on Monday, by the iron-clad monitor Montauk, assisted by four gunboats and one mortar boat. The attack was commenced in the morning and the fighting was kept up until after two o'clock in the afternoon, when the Federal vessels withdrew.

Confederate advices from Tennessee report that General Wheeler's cavalry attacked a fleet of twenty five Federal transports on the Cumberland river, and destroyed five, on Friday week. The fleet was accompanied by two gunboats. On coming down from Nashville, on Saturday, General Wheeler's cavalry destroyed a locomotive and five cars at Lavergne, and captured the guard of fifty-two men.

Gen. Pryor, commander of the Confederates in the recent engagement on the Blackwater, claims that it was a success of the Southern forces, and that they did not lose fifty in killed and wounded.

The report from Paducah, Ky., is that Fort Donelson was attacked early on Tuesday morning, and that the fight was still going on at four o'clock P. M. Reinforcements were arriving.

The opening of the canal near Vicksburg is progressing, but the Confederates have planted a battery opposite its lower end, which commands it. Gen. Grant has arrived there. Gen. Longstreet is said to have gone to Tennessee with thirteen brigades.

Gen. Rosencrans has issued orders forbidding the issue of passes to civilians to travel south of Louisville, and the fact is taken as indicative of an intention on his part to renew active operations at an early day.—Large reinforcements are continually arriving at Louisville and being dispatched South.

A dispatch from Nashville states that a camp of Confederates at Middletown, fifteen miles west of Murfreesboro', was surprised and captured on the 2nd inst. The colonel commanding and all his officers were made prisoners.

The Alabama is reported to have been seen off the mouth of the Mississippi week before last.

The Confederate attack on Fort Donelson proves to have been a failure. One of the Federal batteries was captured, but was afterwards retaken. The Confederate loss is reported at one hundred and thirty-five killed and wounded and fifty prisoners.—The Federal loss is supposed to be between forty and fifty. The Confederate Gen. Forrest was among the wounded.

OUT OF ORDER.

It is stated that General Grant has ordered General McClernand to leave Arkansas, because that State belongs to another Department. In consequence of this, there can be no further captures made on the Arkansas and White rivers, by the forces that so distinguished themselves at Arkansas Post, St. Charles, Duval's Bluff and Des Arc. It turns out to be wholly out of order to achieve all these victories. The forts were destroyed, the guns were captured and six or seven thousand prisoners were taken in violation of regulations.—General McClernand, in going beyond the red-tape bounds, has been guilty of insubordination, and he must get back as fast as possible. All this looks very absurd. Are geographical lines to control the movements of our armies? Is a corps belonging to one military department forbidden to operate against a hostile force a few miles over the boundary of another department? If such is the peremptory and positive regulation in our army, the sooner it is modified the better. A military force ought to be at liberty to fight an enemy wherever it can find him. As it happens, the only important successes we have had for nearly a year, in the Southwest, have been obtained by violating regulations. Let us have a few more such violations, and the country will be better satisfied.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

☞It is stated that Burnside strenuously and persistently recommends the reinstatement of Gen. McClellan as the Commander-in-Chief of the army of the Potomac.

Mr. Boileau, publisher of the Philadelphia Evening Journal, has been discharged from Fort McHenry. A dispatch says he has given his parole that, in future, he will not publish any matter of a treasonable or inflammatory character.—There was nothing treasonable or inflammatory in what he did publish—it was in bad taste and indiscreet, that's all. But Boileau certainly never was made for a martyr; he got scared, felt uncomfortable, wanted to go home, recanted, and was absolved. The *man* is evidently not worth making a fuss over—but the principle *is*.—*Patriot & Union.*

Gen. Burnside has been handsomely received in New York, and the Boston folks are trying to kill Gen. McClellan with kindness. What will "Massa Linkum" say?

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—Saturday last.

Flour	6 00 to 6 50
Rye Flour	4 75
White Wheat	1 50 to 1 60
Red Wheat	1 40 to 1 45
Corn	75
Rye	80
Oats	60
Buckwheat	60
Clover Seed	6 50
Timothy Seed	1 50 to 2 00
Flax Seed	2 00
Plaster of Paris	8 00
Plaster ground, per bag	[illegible] 00
Pork	5 50

BALTIMORE—Friday last.

Flour	6 12 to 7 25
Wheat	1 66 to 2 00
Rye	1 00 to 1 08
Corn	89 to 98
Oats	42 to 72
Clover Seed	7 25 to 7 50
Timothy Seed	2 75 to 3 00
Beef Cattle, per hund.	7 50 to 10 00
Hogs, per hund.	6 50 to 7 25
Hay	21 00 to 23 00
Whiskey	65 to 66
Guano, Peruvian, per ton	82 00

HANOVER—Thursday last.

Flour, from wagons	6 37
Do. from stores	7 00
Wheat	1 40 to 1 60
Rye	85
Corn	75
Oats	57
Clover Seed	6 50
Timothy Seed	3 00
Plaster	7 00

Special Notices.

New Jersey Lands for Sale, also, Garden or Fruit Farms, suitable for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, Currants, &c., of 1, 2½, 5, 10 or 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for $200, 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $60, 2½ acres for $40, 1 acre for $20. Payable by one dollar a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above lands and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington township, Burlington county, New Jersey. For further information apply, with a P. O. Stamp, for a circular, to

B. FRANKLIN CLARK,
No. 90 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y.
Jan. 26, 1863.

Coughs! Consumption.—Sufferers! send One Dollar to Dr. DUNGER, Baltimore, Md., and receive, by return mail, a box of his WONDERFULLY CHEERING CERTAIN CURE CONSUMPTIVE COMPOUND. A box lasts six weeks! [Jan. 26, 1863. 4m

A Card to the Suffering.

The Rev. William Cosgrove, while laboring as a Missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great City of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by these disorders.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.

Address Rev. WM. COSGROVE,
439 Fulton Avenue,
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dec. 15, 1862. 1y

MARRIED.

On the 3d inst., at York, by Rev. S. Eagle, CHAS. E. KUHN, Esq., of East Berlin, to Miss JEANNIE MYERS, daughter of Mr. John Henry Myers, of Latimore township—all of this co.

On the 3d inst., by Rev. Jacob Ziegler, Mr. SAMUEL BUCHER to Miss SARAH KATE BOYER, both of Straban township.

On the 5th inst., by Rev. A. Essick, Mr. ARCHIBALD CURREY, of Liberty township, to Miss REBECCA KEMPER, of Straban twp.

At Conowago Chapel, on the 20th ult., by Rev. Father Mars, Mr. SAMUEL BROWN to Mrs. MARIA CROSTA, both of Berwick tp.

On the 27th ult., by Rev. L. T. Williams, Mr. J. EZRA SHOEMAKER, of Carroll county, Md., to Miss SARAH E. MARING, of Adams co.

At the Hygienic Institute, Geneva, N. Y., on the 7th ult., by Rev. Dr. Watson, of Milton, Pa., HENRY W. WATSON, Esq., to Miss MARY MONTGOMERY, both of Williamsport, Pa.

On the 27th ult., by Rev. Dr. Hauer, Mr. WILLIAM RABER to Miss CATHARINE HOKE, both of York county.

On the 29th ult., by the same, Mr. PETER STAUFFER to Miss MARY SPANGLER, both of York county.

DIED.

Obituary notices 3 cents per line for all over four lines—cash to accompany notice.

In Menallen township, on the 27th ult., of diptheria, MARGARET, aged 8 years 11 months and 10 days; on the same day, MARY, aged 2 years 9 months and 14 days; and on the 31st ult., GEORGE NICHOLAS, aged 4 years 5 months and 28 days—all children of Jeremiah Taughinbaugh.

On the 30th ult., in Menallen township, Miss MARIA MOWERY, aged 41 years 5 months and 21 days.

On the 29th ult., in Menallen township, ELIZA JANE, daughter of David and Christina Miller, aged 3 years 10 months and 12 days.

On the 29th ult., SARAH ANN E., daughter of Henry Lupp, of Butler township, aged 10 years and 2 days.

On the 1st inst., HARRIET MINERVA M., daughter of Borons Dietrick, of Hunterstown, aged 2 months and 25 days.

Near Shipley's store, on the 22d ult., SARAH MANELIA, daughter of Mr. Israel and Angeline Chronister, aged 7 years 1 month and 11 days.

On the 27th ult., after a short illness, at the residence of his son-in-law, in Chester county, Mr. JOHN TOWNSEND, formerly of this county, in the 83d year of his age.

On the 29th ult., in Fairfield, Mr. ROBERT SLEMMONS, aged about 80 years.

On the 26th ult., of diptheria, HESTER ANN, only daughter of George and Catharine Waybright, of Cumberland township, aged 17 years 10 months and 11 days.

Savings Institution.

THE FARMERS' & MECHANICS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION of Adams county, receives Money on Deposite daily, from 9 o'clock, a. m., to 3 o'clock, p. m. Interest on Deposites from 3 to 5 per cent. Special Deposites paid agreeably to notice, and transient Deposites on demand, with interest.

Gettysburg, Feb. 9, 1863. 6t

CUCUMBER PICKLES, a large lot just received from the city, in prime order, at KALBFLEISCH'S.

DR. TOBIAS' celebrated Derby Condition Powders, for Horses and Cattle, for sale at Dr. HORNER'S Drug Store.

FOR Gentlemen we have Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Tweeds, Jeans, &c., as cheap as can be found elsewhere. A. SCOTT & SON.

BUFFALO ROBES.—A splendid lot just received at PICKING'S.

Large Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.—On TUESDAY, the 17th day of FEBRUARY inst., the subscribers, Executors of the last will and testament of Henry Wantz, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, at the late residence of said decedent, the following highly valuable Real and Personal Property, viz:

THE MANSION, situate in the borough of Gettysburg, Pa., on the north side of the town, having a delightful sunny exposure. The property consists of a commodious and convenient two-story Frame Weatherboarded Dwelling HOUSE, with two-story Back-building, surrounded by the choicest shade and fruit trees in full growth; a new Bank Barn, with Carriage House, Corn Crib, Wood House, Chicken House, Hog Pen, and every other convenience; a neverfailing well of water with a pump in it, and a cistern, near the kitchen door. Connected with the property are about 24 ACRES OF LAND, in excellent condition, yielding equal to lime-stone. There have been started two Orchards, one of Apple and the other Peach, in fine growth, and just beginning to bear. This is one of the most desirable places of residence to be found in the county, or out of it, and presents a chance to purchase such as is rarely had. The land and buildings will be offered entire, or in lots, as may suit purchasers—and if not sold, will be for rent.

At the same time and place, will be sold all the decedent's Personal Property, viz: 1 FAMILY HORSE, 1 Cow, (fresh-milched,) 1 two-seated Carriage, 1 Trotting Buggy, Sleigh & Bells, Buffalo Robe, 2 sets of excellent new Gears, 2 sets of Carriage Harness, 1 set Buggy Harness, 1 Cart, Ploughs and Harrows, Shovel Plough and Corn Fork, Winnowing Mill, Horse Rake, Forks, Shovels, Rakes, &c. Wheat, Corn and Oats, by the bushel; Hay and Straw by the ton, and Corn-fodder by the bundle.

Also, a splendid lot of Household Furniture, such as—a Rosewood Marble-top CENTRE TABLE, Mahogany Extension Table, Dining and Kitchen Tables; a set of elegant Parlor Chairs, a large lot of Common Chairs, Rocking Chairs, 3 Sofas, 1 Settee, Damask Curtains, Blinds, with fixtures, Brussels, Ingrain and Common Carpetings, large gilt Looking Glasses, Mahogany do., Mahogany Wardrobes, Bureaus, Desks, Wash Stands, a large lot of Bedding and Bedsteads, of various styles, Clocks, Stoves and Pipe, Copper and Iron Kettles, Queensware, Glass-ware, Grocery-ware, Tubs, Barrels; a large lot of Bacon, Lard, and Apple-butter, with many other articles not inserted. Also, a first-rate Double-barreled Gun.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., on said day—and if not all sold on the day named, the sale will be continued at the same hour on the day following. Attendance given and terms made known by

GEO. W. WANTZ,
SAMUEL SWOPE,
A. W. Flemming, Auct. Executors.
Feb. 9, 1863. ts

Public Sale.

ON MONDAY, the 16th day of FEBRUARY inst., the subscriber, intending to remove, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, the following personal property, viz:

1 HORSE, 2 Cows, 2 Shoats, 3 Wagons, 1 new Rockaway Buggy, Sleigh and Sled, Plough, Harrow, Winnowing Mill; Corn by the bushel, Hay by the ton, and Corn-fodder by the bundle. Also Household and Kitchen Furniture, such as Beds and Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Stove and Pipe, Sink, Carpeting, Clock, Iron Kettle, Tubs, Barrels, and a great variety of other articles.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

ADAM HARTLAUB, JR.
Feb. 9, 1863. ts

Public Sale.

ON SATURDAY, the 21st of FEBRUARY inst., the subscriber, as Agent for the Heirs of Peter Weikert, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, A HALF LOT OF GROUND, situate in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, adjoining the late residence of said decedent on the North and an alley on the South, having a one story Log Dwelling HOUSE, with a Frame Stable, an excellent well of water, and a variety of fruit trees, thereon. It is a desirable location, and in a pleasant neighborhood. The property will be shown by the undersigned.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JACOB BENNER, Agent.
Feb. 9, 1863. ts

Public Sale.

DAVID HEAGY, residing 2 miles north of Gettysburg, will offer at Public Sale, his entire stock of personal property, consisting of Stock, Farming Utensils, and including all his Household Furniture, except Bedding, together with a lot of Carpenter Tools, on the 23d day of FEBRUARY inst. For further particulars see handbills. [Feb. 9, 1863. ts

Auctioneering.

THE undersigned, having obtained License under the United States Excise Law, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues the business of Auctioneering and Sale Crying, and will be glad to receive a liberal share of the public's patronage. He promises satisfaction to all who may employ him. Charges moderate. Residence, in Mountpleasant township, half a mile south of Hann's Station. Post office address, Granite P. O., Adams county, Pa.

JOHN STALLSMITH.
Feb. 9, 1863. 2½m*

Collateral Inheritance Tax.

THE whole amount of the Collateral Inheritance Tax, received by the Register and Recorder of Adams county, for the year ending 31st December, 1862, $1,465 82.

The amounts received are as follows, and from the estates of the following named decedents:

Nicholas Detter,	$45 00
" "	12 64
Maria Boyer,	84 15
Maria McClellan,	15 00
Jacob Heltzel,	159 90
Anna McGinly,	65 39
Catharine Hartman,	54 66
Barbara Spangler,	110 11
William Gardner,	56 46
Mary Toland,	27 00
Christina Wonderlich,	35 00
Baltzer Snyder,	150 00
" "	75 00
Abraham Sample,	38 00
Catharine Harman,	39 26
George Shryock,	498 25
	$1,465 82
Deduct 5 per cent. for collection,	73 29
Balance due Commonwealth,	$1,392 53

I hereby certify that the above is correct.
J. C. NEELY, Auditor.
Feb. 9, 1863. 4t

Auctioneering.

THE undersigned, having obtained License under the United States Excise Law, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues the business of Auctioneering and Sale Crying, and will be glad to receive a continuance of the liberal patronage extended to him. An experience of 10 years warrants him in promising satisfaction to all. Charges moderate. Residence in Germany township—post office address, Littlestown, Adams county, Pa. JACOB KLUNK.

Jan. 19, 1863. 3t*

New Restaurant.

THE undersigned has opened a Restaurant, at the corner of York and Liberty streets, Gettysburg, where he will keep everything in the eating line in season—also Ale, Lager, and Cider, Segars, Tobacco, &c. He is likewise fitting up a Saloon for Ice Cream at the same place. He hopes, by attention to business and a desire to please, to receive a liberal share of custom. HENRY W. CHRISMER.

May 5, 1862.

THE American Excelsior Coffee and Broma, for sale at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

DOMESTICS, Prints, Ginghams, Brilliants &c., at A. SCOTT & SON'S.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN—the purest and best baking powder in use—at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, in great variety, at SCHICK'S.

A Small Farm

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber offers at Private Sale, the SMALL FARM he now occupies, situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Stephen Gettier, Frederick Furney and others, containing 28 Acres, more or less, improved with a new two-story Frame HOUSE, new Bank Barn, Wagon Shed and Corn Crib, a well of never-failing water at the dwelling, (the water from which is conveyed into the barn-yard,) two Orchards of choice fruit, &c. The land is under good cultivation, having been well limed, and under good fencing. The land is equal to limestone.

Possession will be given on the first day of April next. Terms easy. Apply on the premises. JOSEPH A. ORNDORFF.

Feb. 2, 1863. 2m*

A Valuable Farm

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber, wishing to decline farming, offers at private sale, his fine IMPROVED FARM, of 106 Acres, more or less, with improvements thereon, besides having been limed several times, and under good fencing, with a fine young Orchard of choice fruit.—The improvements consist of a Two-story Brick-cased HOUSE, with a good brick Kitchen attached, and all the necessary out-buildings—Spring House, Barn, Wagon Sheds, Corn Cribs, &c., with water running through the barn-yard.—About 12 acres of the above are valuable Wood Land.

If not sold at private sale it will be offered at public sale on the 28th day of FEBRUARY, on the farm, ¾ of a mile from Emmitsburg, Md., on the road to Gettysburg, Pa.—Terms made known on day of sale.

HENRY HANN, JR.
Jan. 26, 1863. ts

Notice.

NICHOLAS STARNER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Nicholas Starner, late of Franklin twp., Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

CATHARINE STARNER, Adm'x.
PETER METTEMAN, Adm'r.
Feb. 2, 1863. 6t

Notice.

ELIZA FRIEDT'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Eliza Friedt, late of Hamilton township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Berwick township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL BROWN, Adm'r.
Jan. 26, 1863. 6t

Notice.

PIUS LAWRENCE'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Pius Lawrence, late of Conowago township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Mountpleasant township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. SAMUEL SHORB, Adm'r.

Jan. 26, 1863. 6t*

Notice.

THE subscriber, having been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Committee of the person and estate of Abraham Brough, a lunatic, of Huntington township, Adams county, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims or demands against said Brough to present the same to the subscriber, residing in said township, for settlement, and all persons indebted to make immediate payment. WM. B. GARDNER.

Jan. 26, 1863. 6t

Notice.

WILLIAM F. ASPER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of William F. Asper, late of Latimore township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in York county, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. JACOB BRENNEMAN, Adm'r.,

Mount Top P. O., York county.
Jan. 26, 1863. 6t*

Notice.

J. BALTZER BECHER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of J. Baltzer Becher, late of Butler township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, she hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MARIA BECHER, Adm'x.
Jan. 19, 1863. 6t*

Notice.

ALEXIUS ROBINSON'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Alexius Robinson, late of Oxford township, Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES ROBINSON, Ex'r.
Jan. 5, 1863. 6t

Notice.

ISAAC HESS'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Isaac Hess, late of Latimore township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN LONG, Adm'r.
Jan. 12, 1863. 6t*

Caution.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.—The undersigned hereby warns all persons against hunting or otherwise trespassing on his premises, in Hamilton township, Adams county. He has already suffered too much in this way, and will tolerate no more of it. All persons disregarding this notice do it at the risk of the law. DANIEL MILLER.

Jan. 26, 1863. 3t*

General McClellan

EXPECTED IN GETTYSBURG.—Everybody be prepared. The undersigned would most respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Gettysburg and its vicinity to call and examine his well selected stock of goods, as he has just returned from the city with as fine an assortment of goods in his line as you will find in this or any other town.

Ladies, now is the time to call and get those fine woolen Scarfs, Sheneal Scarfs, fine Gauntlets, woolen Under-sleeves, and all those nice little fixtures for the toilet in the way of Brushes, Combs and Perfumeries, all of which can be had at No. 113, right opposite the Bank.

Gentlemen, a word to you. H. G. Carr's is the place to get the best and cheapest underclothing in the town as follows: Over-shirts, Under-shirts, Drawers of all kinds, long and short Stockings from 13 cents up to 75 cents a pair. Soldiers, a few remarks to you: H. G. Carr's is the place to get those good Buckskin Gauntlets, Army Socks, all kinds of Army Knives and heavy Knives; also knife, fork and spoon all in one; the regular army Shirts and Drawers, Sleeping Caps, woolen Scarfs of all kinds. Smokers, H. G. Carr has as fine an assortment of Smoking Tobacco and Pipes as you can chase up any place. Chewing Tobacco and Cigars of all kinds and prices.

Also, Hardware, Queensware, all kinds of Spices, Groceries, first-rate Cider and Grape Vinegar, all kinds of Fancy Soaps, all kinds of Essences, Patent Medicines, Coal Oil and Lamps, and a very handsome assortment of Perfumeries. Now is the time. Come one, come all, and give us a call. Don't forget the place, No. 113, in East York street, opposite the Bank, H. G. CARR, Agent.

Nov. 17, 1862.

PURE GROUND SPICES, selected and ground expressly for Dr. ROBERT HORNER'S New Drug Store.

Good News for Everybody!

COME TO GOLDMAN'S,
AT SAMSON'S OLD STAND!
ALL NEW GOODS!

CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!

Isaac Goldman, just from Baltimore, has opened a Clothing and Variety Store at Samson's Old Corner, on the Diamond, in Gettysburg, where he offers a large stock of Goods in his line, and which he will sell at prices so low as to astonish all buyers. His assortment, which will be found made of the best materials in the best manner, comprises everything in the line of Men's & Boys' Wear, viz:

Over Coats, a large variety;
Dress Coats, a large variety;
Sack Coats, a large variety;
Pantaloons, a large variety;
Vests, a large variety;
Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties,
Gloves, Suspenders, Carpet Bags,
Knives, Port Monnaies,
Gentlemen's Dressing Combs, &c.
Heavy Boots, not to be beat;
Segars, Tobacco,
Fine assortment of Pipes, &c., &c.

Give him a call. No trouble to show Goods. By selling good Goods, at moderate profits, he hopes to please all purchasers. Don't forget "the Spot"—Samson's Old Corner.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15, 1862.

Grand Jury Report.

TO the Honorable the Judges of the several Courts of Adams county:

The Grand Inquest of Adams county, for January Sessions, A. D., 1863, would respectfully report: That they visited the Alms House and Jail of the county; that at the former they found every thing required for the inmates; buildings cleanly, and the general superintendence good. At the Jail they found the buildings insecure, and would recommend to the Commissioners to make such repairs as would insure the safe-keeping of the prisoners.

Samuel Lohr, Foreman.

John Patterson,	Adam Minter,
Joseph L. Shorb,	Jacob Klunk,
John Musselman,	H. B. Cromer,
Benjamin Miller,	Henry Wiest,
Henry Benner,	Jno. W. McConnell,
David Dull,	Jacob Yealy,
Samuel Geiselman,	Samuel Faber,
George Grass,	H. Hartzell,
Jacob Stauffer,	Phineas Rogers,
Joseph Wolf,	Washington Rahn.

Jan. 26, 1863.

Fresh Groceries,

NEW NOTIONS, FINE LIQUORS, &C.—The undersigned has just returned from the city with the largest stock of new goods he has yet laid in, which, having bought for cash, he is prepared to sell as low as anybody here or elsewhere. He will enumerate a portion of his stock; COFFEES, SUGARS, Molasses, Cheese, Bacon, Potatoes, Salt, Vinegar, Spices, Candles, Soaps, Brooms, Brushes, Halters, Bed Cords, Cedar and Willow Ware, SEGARS and TOBACCOS, large lots of best and common brands; with all sorts of NOTIONS.

He has a finer stock of LIQUORS than is usually found outside of the cities, viz: Imported and Domestic Brandies, four kinds, the best for medicinal uses; Old Rye, very superior, for the same purpose; Imported Wines, also Domestic Wine; Schiedam Schnapps, Rums, Whiskies, &c. Every article is warranted to be what it is sold for.

Recollect, this is the place to buy cheap.—Let such as doubt it call, and they will be convinced. GEO. F. KALBFLEISCH.

Jan. 19, 1863.

Ho! for New Year!

JUST arrived, at CODORI & GILLESPIE'S, a fresh supply of FRESH GROCERIES, of all kinds, the best and nicest ever brought to Gettysburg. A splendid article of FLOUR on hand—also New York BUCKWHEAT MEAL; superior No. 1 MACKEREL; FRUITS and CONFECTIONS, a large variety, all fresh; a new lot of Cedar and Willow Ware; a large and fine assortment of Coal Oil Lamps, with an excellent article of Coal Oil. We are also prepared to alter Lamps to be used for Coal Oil. On hand all choice brands of Segars and Smoking and Chewing Tobaccos. Give us a call. We cannot enumerate a tenth of our articles.—You will find everything that is usually kept in a first class Family Grocery.

CODORI & GILLESPIE.
Gettysburg, Dec. 29, 1862.

Second Arrival.

MORE MEN CALLED FOR!—5,000 ABLE BODIED MEN AND BOYS WANTED IMMEDIATELY—

To buy Overcoats from Picking,
To buy Overcoats from Picking,
To buy Overcoats from Picking.
To buy Dress Coats from Picking,
To buy Dress Coats from Picking,
To buy Dress Coats from Picking.
To buy Business Coats from Picking;
To buy Business Coats from Picking,
To buy Business Coats from Picking.
To buy Pantaloons from Picking,
To buy Pantaloons from Picking,
To buy Pantaloons from Picking.
To buy dress & common Vests from Picking,
To buy dress & common Vests from Picking,
To buy dress & common Vests from Picking.
To buy Buffalo and Gum Shoes from Picking.
To buy Clocks of all kinds from Picking.
To buy Violins and Accordeons from Picking.
To buy Gloves and Hosiery from Picking.
To buy Shirts and Drawers from Picking.
To buy Trunks and Carpet Sacks from Picking.
To buy Umbrellas and Canes from Picking.
To buy Notions, &c., &c., from Picking.

Notwithstanding the heavy advance on all articles of clothing, I am still selling goods at astonishingly low prices. Call and see.

Dec. 22, 1862. F. B. PICKING.

The Magic Time Observer,

THE PERFECTION OF MECHANISM, being a Hunting and Open Face, or Lady's or Gentleman's Watch combined.

One of the prettiest, most convenient, and decidedly the best and cheapest time-piece for general and reliable use, ever offered. It has within it and connected with its machinery, its own winding attachment, rendering a key entirely unnecessary. The cases of this Watch are composed of two metals, the outer one being fine 16 carat gold. It has the improved ruby action lever movement, and is warranted an accurate time-piece. Price, superbly engraved, per case of a half dozen, $204.00.—Sample Watches, in neat morocco boxes, for those proposing to buy at wholesale, $35, sent by express, with bill payable on delivery.—Soldiers must remit payment in advance, as we cannot collect from those in the Army.

Address
HUBBARD BROS. & CO., Sole Importers,
Cor. Nassau & John Sts., New York.
Jan. 5, 1863. 6t

Fancy Furs!

JOHN FAREIRA, No. 718 Arch St., below Eighth, south side, Philadelphia, importer and manufacturer of and dealer in all kinds of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's wear. I desire to say to my friends of Adams and the surrounding counties that I have now in store, one of the largest and most beautiful assortments of all kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's Wear, that will be worn during this Fall and Winter.

My Furs were purchased in Europe, previous to the rise in Sterling Exchange, and the New Duty imposed on all Furs, imported since the first of August.

I would also state, that as long as my stock lasts, I will offer it at prices proportionate to what the goods cost me; but it will be impossible for me to Import and Manufacture any more Furs, and sell them at the same prices, owing to the unsettled state of the affairs of the Country.

Remember the name, number and street.
JOHN FAREIRA,
718 Arch Street, Philad'a.
Sept. 15, 1862. 5m

Attention!

THE CHEAPEST JEWELRY HOUSE IN THE WORLD!—4,318 Pieces of Assorted Jewelry for $60.—A complete list of fine Gold, Plated and Oreide Jewelry, sent free. Address

J. A. SALISBURY, Agent,
Jan. 26, 1863. 6t Providence, R. I.

Receipts and Expenditures

OF ADAMS COUNTY FOR 1862.

Commissioners' Office, Adams co., Pa.

Agreeably to an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to raise County Rates and Levies," requiring the Commissioners of the respective counties to publish a Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures yearly, We, the Commissioners of Taxes of said County, Report as follows, to wit: from the 8th day of January, 1862, to the 10th day of January, 1863—both days inclusive:

H. B. DANNER, Esq., Treasurer, and the Commissioners, in account with the County of Adams, as follows:

DR.

To cash in hands of former Treasurer at last settlement,		$234 59
Outstanding County Taxes and Quit Rents in hands of Collectors,		18,839 37
County Rates & Levies assessed for 1862:		
Bor. of Gettysburg,	$1,323 17	
" " Quit Rents,	175 04	
Cumberland township,	1,218 82	
Germany "	981 44	
Oxford "	1,056 84	
Huntington "	1,142 25	
Latimore "	770 03	
Hamiltonban "	1,108 80	
Liberty "	668 85	
Franklin "	1,354 15	
Straban "	1,483 06	
Menallen "	906 42	
Mountpleasant "	1,290 01	
Mountjoy "	945 88	
Reading "	1,168 91	
Hamilton "	945 77	
Conowago "	896 73	
Butler "	860 30	
Union "	1,199 82	
Freedom "	881 95	
Tyrone "	740 94	
Berwick "	398 08	
Berwick bor.,	222 44	
		21,836 50
Loans from Bank and sundry persons,		8,980 00
Abatement on State Quota,		788 82
Cash from S. Wolf, Sheriff, jury fees for 1862,		29 40
Cash from H. J. Myers, Esq., donation of witness fees in the contested election of John Busbey,		197 22
Cash from Michael Dellone, and others, a donation towards the erection of Berlin bridge,		250 00
Cash from D. Ziegler, Sr., Administrator of Waybright Ziegler, in part on account,		500 00
Cash from V. & J. Warner, in full on old Court House,		87 00
Cash from H. G. Carr, in part on judgment,		107 00
Cash from Amos Plank, Adm'r of Riddlemoser's estate,		11 88
Cash from sundry persons for costs and fines,		103 00
Additional tax from sundry persons for 1862,		12 36
Exonerated tax,		6 22
Quit Rents omitted in former account,		175 04
		$52,158 44

The Outstanding County Tax and Quit Rents appear to be in the hands of the following Collectors, viz:

Years.	Collectors. Bor. & Twps.	Dolls. Cts.
1854.	John E. Heikes, Huntington,	8 58
1855.	Samuel Sadler, Tyrone,	6 83
1857.	H. G. Carr, Gettysburg,	87 75
"	" " Quit Rents,	154 12
	Jacob C. Pittenturf, Tyrone,	15 52
1858.	E. W. Stahle,† Franklin,	328 66
"	Jacob Cashman, Mountpleasant,	304 33
1859.	Emanuel Ziegler, Gettysburg,	411 18
"	" " Quit Rents,	178 50
"	Phineas Marsden, Mountpleasant,	26 70
"	Wm. Sliter, Union,	81 98
1860.	R. D. Armor, Gettysburg,	240 25
"	" " Quit Rents,	73 50
"	John G. Byers, Germany,	180 53
"	Wm. Overdeer, Menallen,	280 05
"	Samuel Delap, Tyrone,	159 35
"	Emanuel Neidich, Reading,	81 22
"	Aaron Wisler, Butler,	183 17
1861.	John L. Holtzworth,† Gettysburg,	275 68
"	" " Quit Rents,	175 04
"	Hamilton Myers,† Huntington,	201 03
"	J. H. Baumgardner,† Hamiltonban,	183 78
"	E. Brough, Menallen,	79 00
"	Daniel Cashman,† Straban,	321 21
"	Joseph Rebert, Franklin,	67 71
"	David Herman,† Tyrone,	207 87
"	James H. Collins, Mountjoy,	60 25
"	Geo. Baker, Reading,	132 14
"	Samuel Harris,† Butler,	474 44
"	Joseph Kepner, Berwick bor.,	7 74
1862.	H. D. Wattles, Gettysburg,	222 17
"	" " Quit Rents,	75 04
"	Henry Clutz,† Cumberland,	672 40
"	Geo. Sheely,† Germany,	656 66
"	John Haines,† Oxford,	117 84
"	David W. Miller,† Huntington,	856 50
"	Jacob Stitzell, Latimore,	101 03
"	Robert McCleaf,† Hamiltonban,	804 80
"	E. R. A. Moore, Liberty,	96 85
"	Wesley R. Lott,† Franklin,	765 10
"	Geo. Thomas,† Straban,	588 87
"	Thomas Blocher, Menallen,	251 42
"	Henry J. Hemler,† Mountpleasant,	588 82
"	Henry Beitler,† Mountjoy,	359 97
"	Thomas N. Dicks,† Reading,	310 91
"	Albert W. Storm,† Hamilton,	436 77
"	Nathaniel Gitt,† Conowago,	376 73
"	Jacob B. Lease, Butler,	451 46
"	Jesse R. Wentz,* Union,	421 69
"	Solomon Baker,* Freedom,	97 77
"	Jonas Sterner,† Tyrone,	505 94
"	Samuel Brown,† Berwick tp.,	111 08
		$13,867 93

Those marked * paid in full.
Those marked † paid in part.

CR.

By Orders paid out as follows:

Auditing and settling public accounts,	$42 00
J. C. Neely, Esq., Auditor appointed by the Court to audit public accounts,	15 00
Printing, blanks, &c.,	509 81
Sheriff's bills of Court costs,	371 00
Clerk's pay,	200 00
Abatement to Collectors of 5 per cent.,	1,074 88
Fox and Wild Cat scalps,	20 25
General Jury and Tip Staves' pay,	1,204 23
Assessors' pay,	649 60
Jailors' fees for keeping prisoners and turnkey,	319 97
Wood, stone coal, hauling, &c., for public buildings,	344 19
Repairs at public buildings,	47 67
Grand Jury and Tip Staves' pay,	309 60
Prothonotary, Register and Clerk of Sessions' fees,	120 55
Tax refunded to sundry persons,	5 26
Court Cryer's pay,	113 00
Certificates of Constables' returns,	85 99
Counsel fees,	50 00
Treasurer of Alms House,	7,300 00
Postage and stationery for offices,	101 86
Notes and interest paid Bank and sundry persons,	2,268 76
Quit Rents paid Marcus Samson,	1 00
Wm. B. McClellan, Esq., District Attorney's fees,	75 00
Wm. A. Duncan, Esq., District Attorney's fees,	102 00
J. H. Marshall, Esq., Commissioner's pay,	193 50
Wm. B. Gardner, Esq., " "	193 50
Ephraim Myers, Esq., " "	193 50
Keeping prisoners at E. penitentiary,	24 08
Samuel Wolf, Sheriff, conveying prisoners to the House of Refuge,	113 32
Justices' and Constables' fees for committing vagrants,	24 90
Justices' fees for inquisitions,	122 68
Railroad Co. for freight,	16 26
Hardware for public buildings,	101 09
James McSherry for painting Conowago bridge,	25 00
Bedding and clothing for prison,	45 96
Medical attendance on prisoners,	17 50
Telegraph Company,	20 00
Gas Company,	25 60
Adams County Agricultural Society,	200 00
J. P. Boas, Sheriff of Dauphin county, conveying prisoner from Harrisburg to Gettysburg,	17 44
Sheads & Buehler, 2 stoves and pipe for court room,	43 59
Planking two cells at Jail, including materials and work,	157 45
Michael Rupp, court house keeper,	25 00
R. D. Armor, messenger,	34 50
Special Court,	286 82
Geo. W. McClellan, Esq., boarding jury 2 days,	28 00
S. Wolf, Sheriff, for summoning jurors,	57 00
Geo. Wiant for assessment books,	29 55
Bounty to Capt. John McCreary's Co.,	5,050 00
" Capt. James Walter's Co.,	3,800 00
" Capt. I. R. Shipley's Co.,	1,050 00
" Anderson Body Guard,	1,400 00
John Busbey, Sr., witness fees in contested election,	17[illegible] 60
J. C. Neely, Esq., Commissioner's fees in contested election,	260 00
H. J. Myers, Esq., witness fees in contested election,	197 22
Jacob Troxel, Esq., former Treasurer, commission on State taxes,	165 40
J. M. Pittenturf, contract in full for Conowago bridge, at Lilly's mill,	1,193 00
Samuel Stouffer, contract in full for Conowago bridge, at Bear's fording,	2,343 00
Directors of the Poor, pay,	60 00
Officers' pay at Spring Election,	390 00
" Fall "	532 88
Road damages and damage views,	234 00
Repairs at bridges,	495 57
Exonerations to Collectors,	314 54
Collectors' fees,	1,140 47
Outstanding Tax and Quit Rents in hands of Collectors,	13,867 93
Treasurer's commission,	435 85
Balance in hands of Treasurer,	1,692 03
	$52,158 44

RELIEF ACCOUNT.

H. B. DANNER, Esq., Treasurer, and the Commissioners, in account with the County of Adams:

DR.

To cash in hands of former Treasurer at last settlement,	$2,123 52
Outstanding Relief Tax in hands of Collectors for 1861,	1,753 69
Amount of Relief Tax assessed for 1862,	5,413 02
" Military fines assessed for Relief funds,	1,231 50
	$10,521 73

CR.

By amount of outstanding military fines for relief funds,	$1,164 65
Amount of outstanding Relief tax,	3,514 99
Exonerations to Collectors,	48 82
Collectors' fees,	161 17
Disbursements on relief orders,	4,947 00
Treasurer's commission, 2 per cent.,	98 94
Balance in hands of Treasurer,	586 16
	$10,521 73

IN testimony that the foregoing Statement of Receipts and Expenditures, exhibited at the office of the Treasurer of said County, is a correct and true copy, as taken from and compared with the original, remaining in the books of this office, we have hereunto set our hands and affixed the seal of said office, at Gettysburg, the 10th day of January, 1863.

[SEAL]

WM. B. GARDNER,
EPHRAIM MYERS,
JACOB EPPELMAN,
Commissioners of Adams county.
Attest—J. M. Walter, Clerk.

Auditor's Report.

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county:

We, the undersigned, duly elected Auditors to settle and adjust the Public Accounts of the Treasurer and Commissioners of said County, having been sworn or affirmed agreeably to law, do report the following to be a general statement of said accounts, from the 8th day of January, 1862, to the 10th day of January, 1863—both days inclusive:

H. B. DANNER, Esq., Treasurer, and the Commissioners, in account with the County of Adams:

DR.

To cash in hands of former Treasurer at last settlement,	$234 59
Outstanding county taxes and quit rents in hands of Collectors,	18,839 37
Amount of county tax and quit rents assessed for 1862,	21,836 50
Loans from Bank and sundry persons,	8,980 00
Abatement on State quota,	788 82
Cash from Sam. Wolf, Sheriff, jury fees,	29 44
" H. J. Myers, Esq., donation of witness fees in the contested election of John Busbey,	197 22
Cash from Michael Dellone, and others, donation towards the erection of Berlin bridge,	250 00
Cash from Hon. D. Ziegler, Sr., Adm'r of W. Ziegler, on account,	500 00
Cash from V. & J. Warner, in full for old court house,	87 00
Cash from H. G. Carr, in part on judgment,	107 00
Cash from Amos Plank, Adm'r of the estate of Riddlemoser,	11 88
Cash from sundry persons for costs and fines,	103 00
Additional tax from sundry persons,	12 36
Exonerated tax,	6 22
Quit rents omitted in former account,	175 04
	$52,158 44

CR.

By outstanding taxes for	1854,	$8 54
" "	1855,	6 83
" "	1857,	257 39
" "	1858,	632 99
" "	1859,	698 36
" "	1860,	1,198 07
" "	1861,	2,183 89
" "	1862,	8,879 82
Fees,	1856,	68 36
"	1858,	38 24
"	1859,	105 24
"	1860,	340 33
"	1861,	588 30
Exonerations,	1856,	50 69
"	1858,	11 55
"	1859,	38 97
"	1860,	88 12
"	1861,	125 21
Disbursements on county orders,		34,707 62
Treasurer's commission,		435 85
Balance in hands of Treasurer,		1,692 03
		$52,158 44

RELIEF TAX.

DR.

To cash in hands of former Treasurer at last settlement,	$2,123 52
Outstanding Relief Tax in hands of Collectors for 1861,	1,753 69
Amount of Relief Tax assessed for 1862,	5,413 02
" Military fines assessed for relief funds, 1862,	1,231 50
	$10,521 73

CR.

Outstanding military fines for 1862,	$1,164 65
" Relief Tax for 1861 and 1862,	3,514 99
Fees allowed Collectors for " "	161 17
Exonerations allowed Col., " "	48 82
Treasurer's commission, 2 per cent.,	98 94
Balance in hands of Treasurer,	586 16
	$10,521 73

We, the undersigned, Auditors of the County of Adams, Pennsylvania, elected and sworn in pursuance of law, do report that we met, did audit, settle and adjust according to law, the account of the Treasurer and Commissioners of said county, commencing on the 8th day of January, 1862, and ending on the 10th day of January, 1863—both days inclusive—that said account, as settled above and entered on record in settlement book, in the Commissioners' office of Adams county, is correct, and that we find a balance due County by Treasurer of sixteen hundred and ninety-two dollars and three cents, ($1,692 03,) also find a balance in hands of Treasurer of Relief, five hundred and eighty-six dollars and sixteen cents, ($586 16,) due the County by Treasurer, and in Outstanding Taxes, thirteen thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven dollars and ninety-three cents, ($13,867 93,) also four thousand six hundred and seventy-nine dollars and sixty-four cents Relief Tax. ($4,679 64.)

HENRY DYSERT,
PETER DICK,
J. H. SHIREMAN,
Feb. 2, 1863. 4t Auditors.

Cannon & Adair's

NEW MARBLE WORKS, Corner of Baltimore and East Middle streets, opposite the Court House, Gettysburg, Pa.—We are prepared to furnish Monuments, Tombs, Headstones, Marble Mantles, Slabs for Cabinet Makers, and all other work appertaining to our business. We will guarantee satisfaction both as to execution and price. Call and see our designs and specimens of work.

Feb. 2, 1863. tf

Making Room

FOR NEW GOODS.—PICKING is selling off all his old stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, at greatly reduced prices, to make room for his Spring supply.

Now is the time to buy cheap.
Call soon to secure bargains.
Feb. 2, 1863.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL AND A CERTAIN CURE FOR ALL DISEASES AND OBSTRUCTIONS OF THE LIVER.—To explain how these pills produce the wonderful effects which are attested by thousands of reliable witnesses, we will give, in the first place, a brief description of

THE HUMAN LIVER

and its functions, which will make the efficiency of this popular medicine perceptible to every man's understanding.

The liver is supplied with blood vessels, nerves and absorbents. One of its obvious uses is to secrete and prepare the bile. It likewise filters and purifies the blood. If this work is imperfectly performed, the blood, of course, becomes vitiated, and there is the true origin of several dangerous diseases, such as liver complaint, pulmonary consumption, &c. When the liver is torpid or obstructed, it cannot strain or purify the blood properly and the vital current is sent back, in a morbid condition, through the lungs, brain and other parts, carrying jaundice, bilious affections, obstructions of the kidneys, headaches, gravel, or some other disorder of a more fatal nature. The blood in its circulation takes in many impurities, and if these are not separated by the liver the consequences we have described must follow. It is impossible to cure consumption, scrofula or scarcely any other kind of ulcerations, while that important organ, the liver, is diseased. For this reason—

"REGULAR PHYSICIANS"

rarely cure Consumption. They usually begin with cough medicines, a basis of which is opium in one form or another, and such medicines lock up the liver, instead of relaxing the secretions, giving a tone to the stomach and producing a healthy flow of bile. Dr. Schenck's PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA-WEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS, will positively cure Consumption. The Mandrake Pills cleanse the body of morbid matter, the Sea-weed Tonic strengthens the appetite and promotes digestion; the Pulmonic Syrup soothes the irritation of disease and heals the ulceration of internal organs, and these three medicines operating together, improve the quality of the blood, invigorate the system and enable the patient to digest the most nourishing food; and this is the real cure. For all that medicine can do is to restore the organ, stomach, liver, &c., to its natural and healthy action. In an advanced stage of Consumption, if the appetite cannot be restored, if good, nourishing food cannot be made digestible, a cure cannot be expected.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills unlock the gall bladder and relax the secretions as well as the blue mass or any preparation of calomel; in fact, their remedial operation is so remarkable that some physicians have asserted that calomel must be one of the ingredients in their composition. This charge has been denied by the oath of Dr. Schenck, made before an Alderman of Philadelphia. Besides, it must be alleged that these pills never cause *salivation* or any other ill effect which follows the use of mineral poisons. Thousands are using these pills in Philadelphia and in all parts of the country, and in no circumstances or condition of the patient have they ever been found injurious; but, on the contrary, their effects are certified to be beneficial in the highest degree. They are as harmless as bread, and yet more powerful in their curative properties than any of the dangerous remedies used in the allopathic practice. Certificates from well-known persons of the highest respectability may be seen at Dr. Schenck's office, showing that these pills have made wonderful cures, in cases where the disease not only baffled the skill of physicians, but was actually beyond the reach of their comprehension, as they were constrained to admit. A lady, for example, whose disease was supposed by the doctors to be Liver Complaint took some of these pills which brought away several worms, each about ten inches in length, after which she was restored to health. Many other cases similar to this are well attested by evidence in Dr. Schenck's possession, though some of his patients object to having their names brought before the public, and for this reason some of the most reliable evidence cannot appear in the newspapers.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills are useful in all cases wherein purgative medicines are required. As said above, they remove all disorders and obstructions of the liver and purify the blood. They are also the best anthelmintic or worm medicine that has ever been offered to the public, for they expel all the different kinds of worms that infest the human body, from the tape worm which is often several yards in length, to the ascarides, which are less than half an inch, but are so numerous that one individual has passed *thousands* after using a few doses of the Mandrake Pills.

The common symptoms of Liver Complaint are sallow skin, coated tongue, costiveness, offensive breath, drowsiness, headache, &c. All persons thus affected may be speedily relieved by the Mandrake Pills. The symptoms of worms are often mistaken for those of Liver Complaint, but as the pills are applicable to either case, the mistake of one disease for the other will cause no inconvenience if these pills are used as the remedy.

Among the certificates which may be seen at Dr. Schenck's are the following:

A lady of Boston certified that she was for a long time afflicted with severe pains and a sensation as if something was moving inside of her. The physicians thought she had a tape worm, and the remedies used in such cases were prescribed. As these brought no relief, she applied to Dr. Schenck, at his rooms in the Marlborough Hotel, Boston, and, having taken some of the Mandrake Pills and Sea-Weed Tonic, according to his directions, she passed a large lizard! She had previously been reduced almost to a shadow, and her friends had abandoned all hope of her recovery, but after the expulsion of the lizard, her health was soon re-established.

A gentleman of Camden, N. J., certifies that he had all the most distressing symptoms of liver complaint and dyspepsia. He applied to Dr. Schenck, and, after taking the Sea-Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills for several weeks, he passed a surprising number of worms, some of which were from three to five inches in length. The cause of his disease having been removed, he speedily recovered his health.—His appetite is now remarkably good, and his digestion excellent. This gentleman's name may be seen at Dr. Schenck's office, and all who may wish to have a confirmation of the facts from his own lips will be directed to his place of residence.

Dr. J. H. Schenck can be consulted at his principal office No. 39 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, every Saturday; and at No. 32 Bond street, New York, every Monday; at No. 444 Eighth street, Washington, D. C., every other Wednesday; at No. 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md., every other Thursday, and once a month, in Boston, Mass.

Dr. Schenck's Principal office is No. 39 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa., where letters for advice should always be directed.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

New York city, Conrad Fox, No. 81 Barclay street.

Boston, Mass., Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., No. 11 Marshall street.

Portland, Me., W. F. Phillips, No. 149 Middle street.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dr. Geo. H. Keyser, No. 140 Wood street.

Martin Koch, Unity, Columbiana co., Ohio.

St. Louis, Mo., Henry Blaksley, corner Second and Vine streets.

Baltimore, Md., Seth S. Hance, No. 108 Baltimore street.

Washington, D. C., Samuel B. Waite, corner Seventh street and Louisiana avenue.

Chicago, Ill., Lord & Smith, No. 23 Lake st.

And sold by Druggists generally.

PRICES.

Pulmonic Syrup, $1 per bottle, $5 half dozen
Sea Weed Tonic, $1 per bottle, $5 half dozen
Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.
Jan. 26, 1863. 1m

CALICOES, as good as ever, at from 6¼ to 12½ cts. per yard, can be had at SCHICK'S.

YOUNG Men's Fall styles of Hats and Caps 20 per cent. lower than usual prices at R. F. McILHENY'S.

AMERICAN EXCELSIOR COFFEE—Good as Java and cheap as rye, for sale at CODORI & GILLESPIE'S.

ALL the best Patent Medicines can be had at the new Family Drug and Prescription Store of Dr. R. HORNER.

ALL kinds of STRAW GOODS, embracing Men's and Boys' Hats, Misses' and Children's Hats, Shaker Hoods, &c., &c., at

April 21 R. F. McILHENY'S.

LADIES, call and see the cheapest lot of SILKS ever offered in Gettysburg, which are now open and for sale at

April 21. FAHNESTOCK S

Local & General.

A REMINISCENCE.

The following letter was written by Senator Chandler, of Michigan, to Gov. Blair, of the same State. At its date the memorable **Peace** Convention was in session at **Washington**. To this Convention the **Republican** Legislature of Michigan had **refused to send delegates**. It was during its **sitting, and** at a moment when it seemed **that it might** adopt measures calculated to **restore the** Union and prevent war, that **Senator Chandler** wrote to Governor Blair, **urging that** the Legislature of Michigan **should reconsider** their former action, and **send delegates** to the Convention, *for the express and sole purpose of preventing the adoption of any measures of conciliation:*

"WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1861.

"MY DEAR GOVERNOR:—Governor Bingham and myself telegraphed you on Saturday, at the request of Massachusetts and New York, to send delegates to the Peace Convention or Compromise Congress. They admit that we are right and they are wrong; that no Republican State should have sent delegates; but they are here and can't get away. Ohio, Indiana and Rhode Island *are caving in*, and there is danger of Illinois, and now they beg us, for God's sake, *to come to their rescue*, and SAVE THE REPUBLICAN PARTY FROM RUPTURE. I hope you will send *stiff-backed* men or none. The whole thing was got up against my judgment and advice, and will end in thick smoke. Still I hope, as a matter of courtesy to our erring brethren, that you will send the delegates.

"Truly, your friend,

"Z CHANDLER.

"His Excellency, Austin Blair.

"P. S.—Some of the manufacturing States think that *a fight* would be AWFUL.—*Without a little BLOOD-LETTING, this Union will not, in my estimation, be worth a rush.*"

It is well, in the progress of events, that such documents as the foregoing should not be permitted to sink into forgetfulness.

☞ The *Republican* Legislature of Michigan has, within the last few weeks, re-elected this man Chandler to the United States Senate! Is it love of our once great and glorious Country, or is it *party*, that controls with such men? The true patriot will have no difficulty in answering the question.

OBSTACLES TO PEACE.

The chief obstacle to an early peace, and the restoration of the Union, either by force of arms or honorable compromise, arises, says the Pittsburg *Post*, from a fact not often referred to—the multitude of persons dependent upon the war for subsistence, as well as the thousands who are accumulating colossal fortunes, in various ways, not entirely apparent to the people. It is perfectly clear that our thousands of officers, of various grades, from Major Generals down, are not disposed to curtail their own importance and income, if they could, by bringing hostilities to a close. Then we have members of Congress, who, by their position in the party in power, have secured for worthless sons and relatives snug appointments in the service, which takes so much burden off their paternal shoulders. Other men in Congress are up to their eyes in contracts, by which they are "lining their sleeves" with the finest material. Then come the hordes of sutlers, contractors, paymasters, assessors, and tax-gatherers, who, when added to the hosts alluded to, comprise a multitudinous army of "war patriots," eating out the substance of the Union, and far more terrible to our people than several rebel armies with floating banners. These are the prominent "patriots" of the country who proclaim no peace with the South as long as we have a dollar or a man; no peace with the South until every slave is basking in the sun of freedom. These persons have many powerful reasons for their glowing hate against everything and everybody not absolutely sanguinary against the entire Southern people. It is their vocation, and they are laboring in it. Should peace take place they would starve.

WILL BE REPEALED.

All the Abolition legislation degrading white men, recognizing negroes the same as all other emigrants to this country, &c., &c., together with the new State schemes, and other Abolition legislation, contrary to the Constitution, will be repealed. This may truly be said to be a NIGGER ADMINISTRATION. Their propositions are disgusting and monstrous, their corruption is unequaled in any nation since the world began, and their rule is ruinous and disgraceful beyond the power of expression. May the God of our fathers bring it to a speedy end.—*Sunbury Democrat.*

Intimidating Voters.—Wm. B. Jacobs, of Lancaster county, was recently arrested on a charge of intimidating James Starr and Frederick Styer from voting the Democratic ticket last fall, by threatening them with ejectment from his employ. The men allege that they did not vote the Union ticket, and in consequence, received notice to quit the premises. Let the petty tyrant be brought up to the "bull ring."

☞ Let the people remember that the Abolition party is responsible for all the ruin that has come upon us. The Democrats told them the result and warned the country against it, but they were bent on disunion.

Advertisements.

Mummasburg

MUTUAL FIRE PROTECTION SOCIETY.—Statement of affairs of the Society for the year 1862, to the 12th day of January, 1863, inclusive:

Amount of property insured,......$559,004 38
Amount of premium notes,........ 40,495 43
Number of policies issued, 471.

DR.

Cash in hands of Treasurer at last settlement,................ $24 38
Cash rec'd for fees and policies, 194 75
———— $219 13

CR.

By expenses of Company for the year, 110 00

Balance in hands of Treasurer,......... $109 13
Attest—JACOB FULWEILER, Sec'y.
Per C. H. FULWEILER, Deputy.
Jan. 26, 1863. 3t

THE attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to a large and splendid assortment of Ladies' fine Kid Boots, Lasting Gaiters, Gum Overshoes, &c., just received at
Oct. 28. R. F. McILHENY'S.

GLYCERINE and CAMPHOR SOAP, for preventing and curing the bites of Musquitoes and other insects, at
DR. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

COTTONADES, and a variety of Pants Stuff, cheap, at A. SCOTT & SON'S.

Dr. Robert Horner's

NEW FAMILY DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE,
CHAMBERSBURG STREET, GETTYSBURG.

Having retired from the active practice of my profession, I take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that I have opened a

NEW DRUG STORE,

in the room formerly occupied by Drs. R. & C. HORNER, as an office, where I will constantly keep on hand a large supply of all kinds of

FRESH DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
PERFUMERY,
TOOTH POWDERS,
DYE STUFFS,
DRY PAINTS, and
PAINTS ground in Oil,
OILS, expressed and distilled,
STATIONERY of all kinds,
Inks, Pens, Pencils, Paper, Combs, Brushes, &c.
PATENT MEDICINES.

All the popular Patent Medicines, together with a selection of pure WINES, BRANDIES and WHISKEY, for medicinal purposes only, always on hand. In a word, my stock embraces everything usually found in a first-class store of this description.

A large supply of fresh Drugs has been received, and others are arriving, which I am offering to the public on very accommodating terms. My Medicines have all been purchased under my personal inspection and supervision from the most reliable houses. I can therefore not only recommend them as pure and fresh, but can sell them cheap.

N. B.—PARTICULAR ATTENTION given to the treatment of all chronic diseases.

☞ ADVICE GRATIS. ☜

May 12, 1862. tf

The Old and Reliable.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
SMALL PROFITS & QUICK SALES.—
J. L. SCHICK

would respectfully say to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he is now receiving at his store a splendid

STOCK OF SPRING GOODS.

The stock consists in part of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, of every description.

SILKS,
MOZAMBIQUE,
CHALLIES,
DELAINES,
BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
LAWNS,
CALICOES,

of all qualities and choicest styles, which will be sold at PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION.

FURNISHING GOODS

of all kinds, including Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Stockings, &c.

Also a splendid assortment of RIBBONS, Laces and Edgings, Umbrellas and Parasols. My stock of WHITE GOODS will be found full and complete, and customers may rely upon always getting good goods at the lowest possible prices.

Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES and
VESTINGS,

of all qualities and choicest styles.

April 21, 1862. J. L. SCHICK.

Vinegar—Vinegar.

THE undersigned has commenced the manufacture of Vinegar, on Washington street, a few doors north of West Middle street, Gettysburg. He has been manufacturing this Vinegar for nearly one year, and it has given general satisfaction. The superiority of this Vinegar over all other manufactured Vinegar, consists in it being made entirely of grain, no acid of any kind being used in its composition, and free from everything injurious. It is strong, and at the same time pleasant to the taste, and has all the preservative qualities found in pure Cider Vinegar. He is prepared to wholesale this Vinegar in any quantity. Call and examine for yourselves. ADAM DIEHL.

Certificate.

WE, the undersigned, hereby certify that we have used in our families, for various purposes, the Vinegar manufactured and sold by ADAM DIEHL, and find it to be all that he represents it to be. We have fairly tested it and believe it to be superior in every respect, to any other manufactured Vinegar we have ever used, and would recommend it to all persons.

Wm. Boyer & Son, Gettysburg,
Jacob Norbeck & Co., "
Codori & Gillespie, "
John Chamberlin, Franklin twp.,
Levi Pitzer, "
A. F. Gitt, Oxford.

May 12, 1862. 1y*

Trees! Trees! Trees!

THE undersigned invite attention to their large and well grown stock of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Shrubs, &c., embracing a large and complete assortment of APPLES, PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, CHERRIES, APRICOTS, and NECTARINES, Standard for the Orchard, and Dwarf for the Garden. ENGLISH WALNUTS, SPANISH CHESNUTS, HAZLENUTS, &c., RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES, in great variety. GRAPES of choicest kinds, ASPARAGUS, RHUBARB, &c., &c. Also, a fine stock of well formed, bushy EVERGREENS, suitable for the Cemetery and Lawn.

DECIDUOUS TREES, for street planting, and a general assortment of ORNAMENTAL TREES AND FLOWERING SHRUBS.

ROSES, of choice varieties, CAMELIAS, BEDDING PLANTS, &c.

Our stock is remarkably thrifty and fine, and we offer it at prices to suit the times.

☞ Catalogues mailed to all applicants.

Address EDWARD J. EVANS, & CO.,
Central Nurseries, York, Pa.

March 24, 1861. tf

Stratton Bryant & Co's

NATIONAL COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,
LOCATED IN
PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. COR. 7TH AND CHESNUT STS.
New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis.

Book-keeping, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country.

A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.

The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.

Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books, embracing Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, and Commercial Law, for sale, and sent by mail.

☞ For full particulars send for a circular.

Oct. 20, 1862. 1y

"Carte de Visite"

PHOTOGRAPHS!—We have just introduced a splendid massive column in our Gallery and are now prepared to furnish the new style "Carte de Visite" Photographs—four for a dollar. TYSON BROTHERS,
Excelsior Sky-light Gallery, Gettysburg.
March 10, 1862.

Notice.

WE desire all persons indebted to us to call and make settlement, having made a change in our manner of doing business.
Oct. 28, 1861. FAHNESTOCK BRO'S.

CARPETS, CARPETS.—A splendid lot of Carpeting—good and cheap—just opened at the New Store of M. SPANGLER.

J. L. SCHICK has just received a lot of cheap Looking Glasses.

THE attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to a large and splendid assortment of Ladies' fine Kid and Morocco BOOTS and SLIPPERS—Lasting Gaiters, &c., &c., at
April 21. R. F. McILHENY'S.

TRUNKS and Carpet Sacks cheap at PICKING'S

PURE BRANDY, WINE AND WHISKEY, for medicinal purposes only, at the New Drug Store of Dr. R. HORNER.

SECOND ARRIVAL! SECOND ARRIVAL!

New Mercantile Firm

IN EMMITSBURG.

NEW GOODS and
LOW PRICES!—

The new firm of SMITH & SHORB respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just returned from the cities with a splendid assortment of Goods, consisting of Ladies'

DRESS GOODS,

such as Prints, De Bages, Challies, Lawns, Organdies, Robes of all kinds, Alpaccas, Silks, Swiss Jaconet Check and Cambric Muslins, Ribbons, and a good assortment of Ladies' Collars, Calicoes and Muslins, at old prices.

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,

Jeans, &c., &c., for men's wear;

READY-MADE CLOTHING;
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,

all prices. A good stock of Cotton Yarn,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
DRUGS and
MEDICINES;

a good stock of prime

GROCERIES, &c,

and all kinds of goods, such as are generally found in a country store. Having bought for Cash, we can afford to sell at the very lowest prices. Our motto is—"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

☞ These goods are really very beautiful, and we want it distinctly understood that we will sell them very cheap for Cash, or to punctual customers at six months. Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. We would respectfully return our thanks to our friends for the liberal patronage extended to us thus far, and respectfully ask a continuance thereof. SMITH & SHORB.

Emmitsburg, Md., April 21, 1862. 1y

1862. Bargains! IN Bargains! 1862.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, TRUNKS AND TRAVELLING BAGS.—Having just received a very large supply of the above goods, we are prepared to sell them lower than ever sold in this place. My stock is most complete, embracing every style of Shoes and Hats made.

HATS AND CAPS,

consisting of all the latest styles for Spring and Summer.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

for Gentlemen, Ladies and Children.

City-made and Eastern work from 25 cents up. TRUNKS of every description and kind.

☞ Call and examine the bargains at
April 21, 1862. R. F. McILHENY'S.

Hardware

AND GROCERIES.—The subscribers have just returned from the cities with an immense supply of HARDWARE AND GROCERIES, which they are offering at their old stand in Baltimore street, at prices to suit the times. Our stock consists in part of

BUILDING MATERIALS,
CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS,
COACH FINDINGS,
SHOE FINDINGS,
CABINET MAKER'S TOOLS,
HOUSEKEEPER'S FIXTURES,
ALL KINDS OF IRON, &C.,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,

Oils, Paints, &c., &c. There is no article included in the several departments mentioned above but what can be had at this Store.—Every class of Mechanics can be accommodated here with tools and findings, and Housekeepers can find every article in their line. Give us a call, as we are prepared to sell as low for cash as any other house out of the city.

JOEL B. DANNER,
June 9, 1862. DAVID ZIEGLER.

New Store!

NEW GOODS AND GREAT BARGAINS!—The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Gettysburg and surrounding country, that he has opened a NEW STORE in Gettysburg, in the room lately occupied by J. C. Guinn & Bro., on the North West corner of the Diamond, where he will keep a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, CARPETING, &C.,

of every description, among which will be found the latest styles of Spring Goods. The Ladies particularly are requested to call and examine my stock, as I feel satisfied it has never been surpassed in this place for beauty and cheapness. Gentlemen, also, are requested to call, as there is no article in the line of GENTLEMEN'S WEAR that they cannot be accommodated with, at prices that will astonish them.

I will also keep on hand a large supply of GROCERIES, which will be sold very cheap. My stock of QUEENSWARE, &c., will also be found handsome, durable and cheap, whilst my CARPETING cannot be surpassed.

It is my intention to keep a first class Store—keeping on hand nothing but good goods—and to sell cheap—having adopted the motto—"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

I would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage, as I hope by strict attention to business, and by dealing honestly with my customers, to give satisfaction to all.

MICHAEL SPANGLER.

April 14, 1862.

Removal.—Tin Ware.

THE undersigned has removed his Tinning establishment nearer the Diamond, in Chambersburg street, adjoining A. D. Buehler's Drug Store—a very central location. He continues to manufacture, and keeps constantly on hand, every variety of

TIN-WARE,
PRESSED AND
JAPANED WARE,

and will always be ready to do REPAIRING.

ROOFING and SPOUTING

also done in the best manner. Prices moderate, and no effort spared to render full satisfaction. The public's continued patronage is solicited. A. P. BAUGHER.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA.—For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

June 16, 1862. 1y

Come to the Fair!

AND DON'T FORGET TO VISIT PLEASANT RIDGE NURSERIES.—Persons wishing to Plant Trees will find the stock in the ground remarkably fine, and offered at reduced prices. The Apple numbers 100 varieties, embracing all the approved sorts.

N. B.—See the index board near Flora Dale Post office. T. E. COOK & SONS,
Sept. 2, 1861. *Proprietors.*

Frames.

GILDED FRAMES!—TYSON BROTHERS have just received from Philadelphia and now offer to the public the largest and best assortment of Gilded Frames ever brought to Gettysburg, at astonishingly low prices. Please call and examine them. Excelsior Sky-light Gallery, York street, opposite the Bank, Gettysburg, Pa. [March 10, 1862.

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.

PETER THORN,
March 18, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

PERSONS in want of a cheap and fashionable HAT or CAP can be accommodated by calling at R. F. McILHENY'S.

New Firm.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FRUITS, CONFECTIONS, NOTIONS, &c.

The undersigned have gone into partnership in the Grocery and Provision business, at the old stand of W. Gillespie, in York street, one door east of Will's Hotel, Gettysburg, where they will constantly keep on hand for sale, a general variety of goods in their line, viz:

COFFEES,
SUGARS,
MOLASSES,
SYRUPS,
TEAS,
SALT,
HAMS,
SHOULDERS,
SIDES,
FISH,
POTATOES,
BEANS, &c.,
FLOUR AND FEED,
With any quantity of
CONFECTIONS,
FRUITS,
NOTIONS, &c., &c., &c.

They expect also to deal largely in COAL OIL and COAL OIL LAMPS—promising a good article of the former and a fine assortment of the latter.

Having enlarged the Store and Ware Rooms, they are prepared to keep a large stock, all of which will be disposed of at the lowest rates. They offer such bargains as have never heretofore been had in this place.

Give us a trial. No effort spared to please.

GEO. A. CODORI,
JOSEPH S. GILLESPIE.

April 28, 1862.

Something New.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the residents of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has opened a WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE, in the room immediately in the rear of Mr. J. L. Schick's Store, and fronting the Square, where he intends keeping an assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER and SILVER PLATED WARE, SPECTACLES, CLOCKS, &c., &c.

Having been connected with a first-class Watch and Jewelry Store in Baltimore, for several years past, he is prepared to furnish every article in the line, at the lowest city prices, and all purchases will be guarantied as represented.

From a long experience in Watch-repairing, especially of fine Watches, he is prepared to do all kinds of Watch-work promptly, in the best manner, and guaranty the performance of it.

He will keep always on hand a large assortment of SPECTACLES, and Spectacle Glasses; and having much experience in adapting them to the sight, is prepared to fit all who need them.

HAIR JEWELRY made to order in the best style, and a great variety of patterns on hand.

JEWELRY repaired in the neatest manner.

JOSEPH BEVAN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 23, 1861. tf

Important to the Ladies.

LABOR SAVING WASHING MACHINE.—The undersigned is now building and offering for sale, G. W. TOLHURST'S IMPROVED WASHER, at Gettysburg, and intends to supply them to those persons throughout the county who desire a labor-saving machine.

This machine is gotten up on an entirely new principle, and is considered by those who have seen it in use, the best that has ever been brought before the public.

Among the many advantages of this machine, over all others may be mentioned the following:

1st. Its simplicity of construction, making it almost impossible to get out of order.

2d. Its speed, which astonishes alike the operator and the looker on.

3d. The facility with which it adapts itself to the bulk or quantity of clothes desired to be washed.

4th. It washes equally well the finest and lightest fabric, or the coarsest and heaviest, such as bed-quilts, comforts, blankets, &c.

5th. Can be managed by a child from 10 to 12 years of age.

6th. Consumes ⅓ less soap than any other process of washing.

7th. Will last as long as any other tub with same care.

8th. Saves half the labor.

May 12, 1862. S. SHERFY.

Certificate.

ADAMS COUNTY, PA.—We, the undersigned, hereby certify that we have used, and are using now, G. W. Tolhurst's Improved Washing Machine, and are fully satisfied that it is just the Tub Mr. S. Sherfy represents it to be, and supersedes anything of the kind we have ever seen as yet; combining, as it does, great speed with little labor, and performing its work in the most satisfactory manner.

We, therefore, recommend it to every family in the county with great pleasure.

George Geyer, Maria Geyer,
Catharine Meals, Sarah Shorb,
Upton T. Forrest, Sarah E. Forrest,
Christian Musselman, Catha'e C. Musselman,
John Chamberlin, Martha Chamberlin.

April 12, 1862.

Coal! Coal! Coal.

SHEADS & BUEHLER are now prepared to supply COAL, of superior quality, in any quantity desired. Terms, Cash.

Come One! Come All!

☞ They also request those indebted to them to call and pay up, as funds are much needed. Who will be the first to call? Office open from 7 to 7.

Feb. 24, 1862.

New Tailoring

ESTABLISHMENT.—GEO. F. ECKENRODE, FASHIONABLE TAILOR, adopts this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Tailoring establishment in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, (late Post Office,) near the Diamond, where he is prepared to do all work in his line in the best manner, and to the satisfaction of customers. He employs none but first class hands, and receiving

THE FASHIONS REGULARLY,

he can warrant fashionable fits and neat and substantial sewing. He asks a share of the public's patronage, promising to spare no effort to deserve it. His charges will always be found as moderate as the times will allow.

Cutting and Repairing done at the shortest notice. [Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Fresh Reinforcements.

STRENGTHENING OUR POSITION.—We are constantly adding new supplies to our already large and fashionable stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

We have every style of Spring and Summer Hats, which in quality and price cannot fail to please. Boy's and Men's Hats and Caps of every description, and of the latest styles. Our stock of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
GAITERS, &c., &c.,

was never more complete. Ladies, Gentlemen and Children can be accommodated with anything in this line, as we are better prepared now to give fits and greater bargains than ever before. If you want bargains, good fits and fashionable goods, call at the sign of the BIG BOOT, in Chambersburg street.

JOHN CULP,
June 9, 1862. ALEX. COBEAN.

New Goods.

SPRING GOODS!—CHOICE GOODS!
FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS

have just received and are now opening a large and choice assortment of SPRING GOODS, to which they invite the attention of the public. Having been purchased with care at reduced prices, we are prepared to give our customers bargains. Our stock has been largely increased by the addition of a choice variety of the latest styles of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, material for MENS' WEAR, CARPETING, QUEENSWARE, MILLINERY GOODS, &c., comprising a complete assortment of everything usually wanted. Call early and select bargains for yourselves. FAHNESTOCK BRO'S.

April 7, 1862.

Cheap Groceries.

A FRESH arrival of Groceries at reduced prices—splendid SUGARS at 8, 9 and 10 cents per pound—best COFFEE at 22 cents, and other things in proportion. Call and see and judge for yourself.

May 5, '62. FAHNESTOCK BRO'S.

TRUNKS, Umbrellas, Carpet Sacks, &c., very cheap at PICKING'S.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Medical Card.

DOCTORS O'NEAL & SWOPE have associated themselves for the PRACTICE OF MEDICINE in Gettysburg and its vicinity.—Office in Wills' Building, opposite the Bank. Night calls will, for the present, be made at the residence of Dr. Swope, in East York street.

Dec. 22, 1862. 3m

Drs. Cress & Taylor,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIANS.—The above named gentlemen, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, offer their professional services to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity. Having had large surgical experience in the U. S. Army, and extensive hospital practice, they respectfully solicit your patronage. "Eclectic" means to choose or select. Hence we select the best, safest and most reliable remedies from all other sectarian medical schools, which have been recommended from the experience and sanctioned by practice of the ablest ECLECTIC PRACTITIONERS, and discard those more injurious, such as antimony, arsenic, mercury, blue pill, blood letting, &c. Office in Baltimore street, opposite McCreary's Sadler Shop. Volunteers' families attended free of charge during their absence.

DR. JAMES CRESS. DR. WM. TAYLOR.

Jan. 19, 1863.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

DENTIST.

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stoever.

Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.

Gettysburg, March 20.

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to collections and all other business intrusted to his care with promptness. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond, (formerly occupied by Wm. B. McClellan, Esq.)

Gettysburg, April 11, 1859. tf

Wm. B. McClellan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in West Middle street, one door west of the new Court House.

Gettysburg, Nov. 14, 1859.

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the Northwest corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States ☞ Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

Bastress & Peters

PAY the highest cash prices for all kinds of GRAIN,
FLOUR,
SEEDS, &c.,

at the Brick Warehouse in New Oxford.

Constantly on hand a large assortment of GROCERIES, at wholesale and retail—also, LUMBER, COAL, GUANO, PLASTER, &c.

April 28, 1862. 1y*

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M'Creary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.

Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. M'Curdy, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, D. McCreary, S. R. Russell, J. R. Hersh, Samuel Durborow, E. G. Fahnestock, Wm. B. Wilson, H. A. Picking, Wm. B. McClellan, John Wolford, R. G. McCreary, John Picking, Abel T. Wright, John Cunningham, Abdiel F. Gitt, James H. Marshall, M. Eichelberger.

☞ This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞ The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.

Sept. 27, 1858.

Something New

IN GETTYSBURG.—The undersigned informs the citizens of the town and county, that he has commenced the BAKING business, on a large scale, in York street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Wattles's Hotel, where he will try to deserve, and hopes to receive, a liberal patronage. BREAD, ROLLS, CAKES, CRACKERS, PRETZELS, &c., &c., baked every day, (Sundays excepted,) all of the best quality, and sold at the lowest living profits. Cracker-baking in all its branches is largely carried on, and orders to any amount, from this and adjoining counties, supplied at the shortest notice. Having erected a large and commodious bake-house and secured the best workman and the most approved machinery, he is prepared to do a heavy business.

VALENTINE SAUPEE.

July 25, 1859.

A. Mathiot & Son's

SOFA AND FURNITURE WAREROOMS, Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street, Baltimore, (near Fayette st.,) extending from Gay to Frederick st.—the largest establishment of the kind in the Union. Always on hand a large assortment of HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, embracing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Wardrobes, Mattresses of Husk, Cotton and Hair-Spring Beds, Sofas, Tete-e-Tetes, Arm Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres, Marble Tables, Settees, Reception and Upholstered Chairs, ASSORTED COLORS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Wood Chairs, Office Chairs, Barber Chairs, Cribs and Cradles, Hat Racks, Hall Furniture, Gilt and Walnut Frame Looking Glasses, Sideboards, Extension Tables, of every length.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to call and give our stock an examination, which for variety and quality of workmanship is not equalled by any establishment in the country.

A. MATHIOT & SON,
Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street.

Aug. 6 1860.

☞ SHEADS & BUEHLER'S Store is well worthy a visit just at this time. We doubt whether, even in our largest cities, so fine a display of Stoves can be found. Their large room is full of Stoves of every pattern; also, every variety of Hollow Ware, Sheet-iron Ware, Tin Ware, Planished Ware, Japan Ware—embracing, indeed, everything in the house furnishing line. deso, Sausage Cutters, Sausage Stuffers, Lard Presses, &c., &c. They are prepared to sell wholesale and retail, Tin Ware and Sheet-iron Wares of their own manufacture—keeping a sufficient number of hands to supply any demand. Their assortment of Lumber is very large; also Coal of every kind.

ENGLISH, French and American Mustard for sale at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

★ ★ ★

DR. SWEET'S

INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, THE GREAT REMEDY

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

As an Alleviator of Pain, it is unrivaled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, **Rheumatic Disorders** of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has never been known to fail.

For Neuralgia, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst cases of **Headache** in three minutes and is warranted to do it.

Toothache also will it cure instantly.

For Nervous Debility and General Lassitude arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues, it strengthens and revivifies the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

For Piles.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the *best* known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases will effect a *radical* cure.

Quinsy and Sore Throat are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this Liniment will never fail to cure.

Sprains are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days.

Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Sores, Ulcers, Burns and Scalds, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also, CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS.

DR. STEPHEN SWEET, of Conn.,

the Great Natural Bone Setter.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, is known all over the United States.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Rheumatism and never fails.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Toothache in one minute.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Cuts and Wounds immediately and leaves no scar.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment taken internally, cures Cholic, Cholera Morbus and Cholic.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents.

A FRIEND IN NEED.

TRY IT.—DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, as an external remedy, is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over one thousand certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest the fact.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivaled by any, and in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horses to travel with comparative ease.

EVERY HORSE OWNER

should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

DR. SWEET'S

INFALLIBLE LINIMENT,

IS THE

SOLDIER'S FRIEND,

And thousands have found it truly

A FRIEND IN NEED!

CAUTION.

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

RICHARDSON & CO.,
Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Conn.

MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents,
46 Cliff Street, New York.

☞ Sold by all dealers everywhere.

Dec. 8, 1862. 1y

Sale Crying.

A. W. FLEMMING continues the business of SALE CRYING, and solicits the continued patronage of the public. It is his constant endeavor to give satisfaction. Charges moderate. Residence in Breckinridge street, Gettysburg.

P. S.—He is a licensed Auctioneer, under the Tax Law of the United States.

Nov. 24, 1862.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE, Wood's Hair Restorative, Shilling Hair Tonic, and other preparations, for sale at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

READY ROOFING,

NO. 73 MAIDEN LANE,
NEW YORK.

This article is made of an extremely thick and strong woven fabric, invented and manufactured expressly for our own use, and is several times thicker than the cotton sheeting commonly used in all other composition roofing, and consequently far more durable.

From the superior thickness of this cloth, it receives, in saturation, a far greater amount of the water-proof composition, and when finished with the fire-proof coating on the surface, presents the most completely finished—and, we are confident, most durable—roofing now known. It needs no final coat applied on the roof, as all other kinds do.

IT IS "READY" TO NAIL DOWN.

It is manufactured and put up in rolls about one hundred feet long, and three feet wide; requiring only to be unrolled, and nailed on the roof.

In this convenient and finished state, it is especially worthy the attention of

HARDWARE MERCHANTS,
TINNERS, BUILDERS,

and all who buy to sell again. We do not hold out to such the prospect of enormous profits immediately, but we offer a really merchantable article, in demand every where, and at all times.

WE CALL ATTENTION TO A FEW POINTS!

1st. It costs only about half as much as tin, and is twice as durable.

2d. It is adapted to all kinds of roofs, whether steep or flat.

3d. It is not affected injuriously by heat or cold.

4th. Any ordinary workman can apply it.

5th. It is not the "cheapest" roofing.

6th. It is the best roofing.

This Roofing has been used in every variety of climate, from Canada to California, and we can most positively recommend it to be entirely proof against the changes of heat and cold that are so destructive to many other kinds of Roofing.

IT WILL NOT SOFTEN AND RUN IN HOT WEATHER.

IT WILL NOT CRACK IN COLD WEATHER.

It is a perfect protection against fire from the falling cinders and fragments from burning buildings adjoining this Roofing.

It is so elastic and strong that the

SHRINKING OF ROOF-BOARDS

does not injure it.

It is particularly valuable on Factories, Foundries, Sugar Refineries, Distilleries, and all buildings where the air is impregnated with gases or moisture, which rapidly corrode, from the inside, all tin and metal roofs.

FOR STEAMBOAT DECKS,
CAR-TOPS, PIAZZAS,

and all roofs used for walking on, this article answers far better than any metal roof—as it will bear such usage without cracking or breaking.

It is easily applied over old

SHINGLE ROOFS,
WITHOUT REMOVING THE SHINGLES.

Also the

GUTTERS

can be formed of this material, saving the expense of METAL ONES.

The cost of applying it is very light, and any ordinary roof can be finished in the same day.

PRESERVE YOUR ROOFS!

IF YOUR TIN ROOF LEAKS,

IF YOUR TIN ROOF HAS SMALL RUST-HOLES IN IT,

IF YOUR TIN ROOF NEEDS RE-PAINTING,

our

LIQUID
GUTTA-PERCHA CEMENT

will effectually close up all the smaller RUST-HOLES, and form a heavy elastic body over the whole surface, that will prevent RUST, and last many years longer than ordinary paint.

IF YOUR SHINGLE ROOF LEAKS,

IF YOUR GUTTERS LEAK,

IF THE JOINTS AROUND YOUR CHIMNEYS LEAK,

IF YOUR SLATE ROOF LEAKS,

our

COMPOUND
GUTTA-PERCHA CEMENT

will completely fill up all the crevices in the shingles, cover over the broken joints in the tin and slate, form permanently adhesive, elastic coating around chimneys, sky-lights, etc., and in all these situations will outlast any other article for this purpose now in use. This article is a thick, tenacious compound of

GUTTA-PERCHA,

and ingredients used extensively in Europe in the process of Kyanizing or preserving wood in railroad structures exposed to moisture and decay. This very useful property tends directly to arrest and prevent decay in the shingles, and will often save the necessity for several years of putting on a new roof. It is well worthy of a trial.

☞ All the above ROOFING MATERIALS will be furnished to

CHURCHES AND CLERGYMEN

at a reduction of

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. FROM OUR REGULAR RATES.

LIBERAL ARRANGEMENTS MADE WITH RESPONSIBLE AGENTS.

☞ CIRCULARS and SAMPLES sent free by Mail. Address

READY ROOFING CO.,
NO. 73 MAIDEN LANE,
NEW YORK.

Dec. 29, 1862. 1y

The Compiler

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

45th Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, FEB. 9, 1863. No. 18.

Terms.

The COMPILER is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHLE, at $1 75 per annum if paid strictly IN ADVANCE—$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearges are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment —"COMPILER PRINTING OFFICE" on the sign.

Town Property

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale the Property in which he now resides, situate in East Middle street, Gettysburg, adjoining S. R. Tipton on the west and Mrs. McElroy on the east, with an alley in the rear. THE HOUSE is a two-story Frame, Weatherboarded, with Back-building; a well of water, with a pump in it, at the door; and a variety of fruit, such as apples, pears, peaches, apricots, cherries, and grapes, all the most choice.

ZACHARIAH MYERS.

Nov. 12, 1860. tf

Piano Tuning.

PROF. BOWER, of Littlestown, a Practical Piano Tuner, informs his friends and the musical public in general, that he gives his time, not otherwise occupied, to Tuning and Repairing Pianos, at moderate prices. He promises entire satisfaction, or no pay. Orders received at this office. [Sept. 16, 1861.

O Yes—O Yes—O Yes.

THE undersigned would most respectfully announce to the people of Gettysburg and its vicinity, that he intends to continue SALE CRYING, in its various branches, having taken out License for that purpose. Goods taken on commission and sold at as moderate charges as can be expected.

H. G. CARR.

York st., Gettysburg, Dec 29, '62. 3m

Lancaster Book Bindery.

GEORGE WIANT,

BOOK BINDER

AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

LANCASTER, PA.

Plain and Ornamental Binding, of every description, executed in the most substantial and approved styles.

REFERENCES.

E. W. Brown, Esq., Farmers Bank of Lancaster.
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William Wagner, Esq., York County Bank.
T. D. Carson, Esq., Bank of Gettysburg.
Peter Martin, Esq., Prothy. of Lancaster co., Pa.
Geo. C. Hawthorn, Esq., Register " "
Geo. Whitson, Esq., Recorder " "

April 15, 1861.

Notice.

GEORGE DUTTERA'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of George Duttera, late of Union township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Germany township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN DUTTERA, Executor.

Jan. 5, 1863. 6t

Coopering.

JOHN CHRISMER is carrying on the Coopering business, in all its branches, in York street, Gettysburg. FLOUR BARRELS, in any desired quantity, made to order, at short notice, and at low profits. REPAIRING of all kinds, attended to, promptly and cheaply — Every effort will be made to render satisfaction to customer.

Dec. 29, 1862. 6m

New Fall and Winter

GOODS.—A. SCOTT & SON have in store and are now selling as cheap as the cheapest a good assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of Ladies' Dress Goods, such as Merinoes, Coberges, Delaines, Travelling Mixtures, Alpaccas, &c. Also—Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Over-coatings, Tweeds, Jeans, Flannels, &c., to which we invite the attention of buyers.—All we ask is an examination before purchasing elsewhere.

A. SCOTT & SON.

Nov. 3, 1862.

Ready-made Clothing.

GEORGE ARNOLD has now got up his fall and winter stock of Clothing, consisting of Over Coats, in great variety, very cheap,

Dress Coats,
Business Coats,
Monkey Jackets,
Pantaloons, Vests,
Shirts, Drawers, &c. &c.

All of our own manufacture and done up in the very best manner, and will be sold very cheap. Give us a call.

Gettysburg, Nov. 3, 1862.

The Cheapest

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Coatings, Jeans, Cord, Flannels, Blankets, Gloves, Hosiery, and a large lot of CARPETING, to be had at the cheap cash store of

Nov. 3, 1862. GEO. ARNOLD.

New Goods!---Large Stock!

MERCHANT TAILORING.

JACOBS & BRO.

have just received from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,

Cassinets, Jeans, &c., with many other goods for spring and summer wear.

They are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner. The Fashions are regularly received, and clothing made in any desired style. They always make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure to be substantial.

They ask a continuance of the public's patronage, resolved by good work and moderate charges to earn it.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Restaurant.

THE Chambersburg Street Restaurant, (recently Eckenrode's,) is now conducted by the undersigned. OYSTERS are done up in all styles; FRIED CHICKEN, BEEF TONGUE, TRIPE, BOILED EGGS, and a nice glass of ALE, can at all times be had.

CALL IN. The Saloon has been re-painted and fitted up in fine style.

BOLLINGER & BAUGHER.

Gettysburg, Nov. 8, 1862.

Dissolution

OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the practice of Medicine, has this day been dissolved. The books of the firm will be found in the possession of Dr. Charles Horner, who will continue the practice.

☞Office one door above the Drug Store of Dr. R. Horner.

CHARLES HORNER,
ROBERT HORNER.

April 1, 1862.

Queensware.

IF you want anything in the QUEENSWARE line call at A. SCOTT & SON'S, where you will find the best assortment in town.

March 24, 1862.

SAGO, Arrow Root, Corn Starch, Rice-flour and Gelatin, for sale at Dr. HORNER'S Drug Store.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Violins, Accordeons, Fifes, &c., for sale at

PICKING'S.

GUM COATS cheap at

PICKING'S.

FIRST-RATE Eight-day, Thirty-hour and Alarm Clocks, cheap at PICKING'S.

WE have just received a new assortment of Queensware, to which we invite the attention of buyers. A. SCOTT & SON.

COTTON GLOVES, for Men and Boys, can be had cheap at SCHICK'S.

L. SCHICK has a splendid lot of Poplard Silks, very cheap—37½ to 62½ cents per yard.

Prospectus of "THE AGE."

A NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER,

To be published Daily and Weekly in the City of Philadelphia,

BY A. J. GLOSSBRENNER & CO.

A. J. GLOSSBRENNER. FRANCIS J. GRUND.
WILLIAM H. WELSH.

"THE AGE" will advocate the principles and policy of the Democratic party, and will, therefore, necessarily favor the restoration of the Union as it was, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and that of this Commonwealth.

It will freely and fairly discuss all legitimate subjects of newspaper comment, including, of course, and pre-eminently at this time, all questions connected with the existing unhappy condition of our country.

It will fearlessly criticise the public acts of public servants, and defend the legal and constitutional rights of individual citizens and of sovereign States, against assaults from any quarter.

It will seek to awaken the minds of the people to a proper sense of the actual condition of the Republic—to present to them, truthfully, the fearful perils in which we stand as a nation—to exhibit the magnitude of the task that is before them, if they would check our downward progress—and to inspire them with patriotic determination to apply the REMEDY for our national ills.

In brief, it will, in all things, aim to be the faithful exponent of Democratic principles, and to render itself worthy to be an organ of the Democratic party, under whose auspices our country prospered so long and so well. The restoration of that party—the party of the CONSTITUTION and the UNION—to power, in the legislative and executive governmental branches of the States and of the Union, we believe to be necessary to avert anarchy, and the utter ruin of the Republic. To contribute to that restoration will be our highest aim.

The News, Literary, Commercial, and other departments, will receive due attention, and will be so conducted as to make "THE AGE" worthy of the support of the general reader.

☞The many difficulties now surrounding an enterprise of the magnitude of that in which the undersigned are engaged, require them to appeal to the public for a generous support, and to ask for "THE AGE" a liberal patronage and extended circulation.

The present state of the preparatory arrangements warrants the expectation, that the first number of the Daily will appear before the close of the coming month, (February, 1863.) The Weekly will be issued soon thereafter.

TERMS:

DAILY:

Per annum,	$6 00
Six Months,	3 50
Three Months,	1 50

Copies delivered at the counter, and to Agents and Carriers, 2 Cents each.

WEEKLY:

Per annum,	$2 00
Six Months,	1 00
Three Months,	50
Ten Copies to one address,	17 50
Twenty " "	32 00
Thirty " "	45 00

☞Payment required invariably in advance.

Address, A. J. GLOSSBRENNER & CO., 430 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Jan. 24, 1863. 2m

The Great Discovery

OF THE AGE.—Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism can be cured by using H. L. MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC MIXTURE. Many prominent citizens of this, and the adjoining counties, have testified to its great utility. Its success in Rheumatic affections, has been hitherto unparalleled by any specific, introduced to the public. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and storekeepers. Prepared only by H. L. MILLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Varnish, Spirits, Paints, Dye-stuffs, bottled Oils, Essences and Tinctures, Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.

☞A. D. Buehler is the Agent in Gettysburg for "H. L. Miller's Celebrated Rheumatic Mixture." [June 3, 1861. tf

A Ready Market.

100,000 BUSHELS GRAIN WANTED.—We have taken the house lately occupied by Klinefelter, Bollinger & Co., with a determination to pay the highest market prices for all kinds of Grain. You will find us supplied with PLASTER, GUANO of all kinds, GROCERIES, Wholesale and Retail LUMBER, COAL, and every other article in our line of business sold at the lowest possible rates for Cash. Call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

DIEHL, BRINKERHOFF & CO.

April 22, 1861. tf

Natrona Coal Oil.

WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE and equal to any KEROSENE.

WHY *buy* an explosive Oil, when a few cents more per gallon will furnish you with a perfect Oil? Made only by PA. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 127 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. [Feb. 24, 1862. 1y

Saponifier! Saponifier!

THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER.—All Kitchen Grease can be made into good SOAP, by using SAPONIFIER!

DIRECTIONS ACCOMPANYING EACH BOX! SOAP is as easily made with it as making a cup of coffee. Manufactured only by the Patentees, PA. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 127 WALNUT ST., PHILAD'A.

Feb. 24, 1862. 1y

To Disabled Soldiers,

SEAMEN AND MARINES, AND WIDOWS, OR OTHER HEIRS OF THOSE WHO HAVE DIED OR BEEN KILLED IN THE SERVICE.—CHAS. C. TUCKER, Attorney for Claimants, Bounty Land and Pension Agent, Washington City, D. C.—Pensions procured for Soldiers, Seamen and Marines of the present war, who are disabled by reason of wounds received or disease contracted while in service, and Pensions, Bounty Money and Arrears of Pay obtained for widows or other heirs of those who have died or been killed while in service.

Bounty Land procured for services in any of the other wars. CHAS. C. TUCKER,

Washington, D. C.

J. C. NEELY, Agent, Gettysburg.

Nov. 18, 1861.

Spectacles, Spectacles.

JOSEPH BEVAN, sign of the Watch and Spectacles, in the diamond, has now on hand a large assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, and is prepared to suit all who will favor him with a call.

N. B. Cash paid for old gold and silver.

June 2, 1862.

STEP into McILHENY'S and see the immense quantity of HATS and CAPS that he has just received. Costs nothing to look.

STATIONERY, of all kinds, at Dr. R. HORNER'S New Family Drug and Prescription Store.

THE Ladies will find a good assortment of Dress Goods, cheap as usual—call and see them at A. SCOTT & SON'S.

The Muse.

☞He who has discovered an original idea for a New Year's Address may well shout *Eureka!* The Lebanon *Courier*, living in a Dutch-English atmosphere, started its carriers out on New Year's morning singing thus:

As I go forth, Woch ein, Worh aus,
Die Zeitung trag to every house,
I often feel gans matt und mued,
Doch hurlft es Nichts, I must proceed.

But when I think welch' grosse Freud'
The paper gives den guten Leut',
I feel refreshed, und muetig geh'
Through heat and dust, durch Frost und Schnee!

Der liebe Christdag comes at last—
Das Yahr am end, its labors past;
Dan kehr Ich ein with my Address,
Gar schoen gedruckt, fresh from the Press.

"Welcome!" they say, "mein braver Held:
Take this, ein VIERTEL silver geld!"
I take the QUARTER, hoh mein Hut,
And say: "Mein Herr, bist ganza gut!"

This makes me feel erstaunlich wohl;
Ein neues Leben fills my soul,
For Christmas now ist mir ein Freud',
I too have CASH, wie andere Leut!

Miscellaneous.

THE WORDS OF HENRY CLAY.

Henry Clay said, twenty years ago, of the Abolitionists:—"With them, the rights of property are nothing: the deficiency of the powers of the general government, is nothing: the acknowledged and incontestible powers of the States, are nothing: the dissolution of the Union, and the overthrow of a government in which are concentrated the hopes of the civilized world, are nothing. A single idea has taken possession of their minds, and onward they pursue it, overlooking all barriers, reckless and regardless of all consequences." And Henry Clay told the truth.

ADMITTING THE TRUTH.

A Washington correspondent of a New York journal says a leading Republican Senator made this remark the other evening:

"Our party has tried to run the machine, and we can't; it is about time for us to give up the Government to the Democrats."

It is nothing new of late to hear such a remark from Republicans all over the country.—Hundreds and thousands who voted for Lincoln admit that his Administration is a ruinous failure, and that there is no hope in the future except in the return to power of the Democratic party.

THE ABOLITION PARTY.

The Abolition party, like its head at Washington, has proven a tremendous failure. It has sunk out of sight in its own corruption, and the people wait for an opportunity to rebuke its destructive headlong fanaticism, which aims at final SEPARATION and DISMEMBERMENT. And the time is fast coming, when the epitaph of that disastrous organization shall be written. Its brief but terrible history has already been written, in characters of blood.

It has been the greatest curse ever inflicted on this or any other nation. It has ruined the country for the next fifty years at least. It has been to this land a worse than Egyptian plague. It has plunged the country into a horrible civil war, wasted the life blood of thousands of its bravest men—squandered millions upon millions of treasure—let loose thousands of ignorant negroes to become a burden to our people and now encourages millions more to seek "freedom" with the dagger and the torch. It has made thousands of widows and orphans—inflicted upon us an army of plundering thieves and now seeks to hopelessly destroy the Union built up by the sages and heroes of the Revolution. Generations unborn will curse its memory.—Easton Argus.

FACTS.—If the President can legally abolish slavery in Georgia, he can legally establish it in Rhode Island. If Congress can divide Virginia without the consent of the Virginia Legislature, as provided in the Constitution, so it can consolidate the New England States, and make one only of the present six. If the President can go outside of the Constitution so far as to change the institutions of the several States, under the war power, he can authorize loans or the issue of demand notes, or do anything else which the Constitution does not prohibit, but leaves in the hands of Congress.—*Providence Post.*

LIBERAL CONSTRUCTION.—Old Abe is in danger of losing a good portion of his army, as he neglected in his proclamation to make the qualification of freedom in favor only of the black slaves. We heard a soldier asked the other day why he had come home at this time? He replied by saying that as old Abe had issued a proclamation freeing *all* the slaves, he felt entitled to its benefits, and in consequence started for home, where he meant to stay. This fellow gives the Proclamation a very liberal construction!—Selinsgrove Times.

☞We are well satisfied that all the elections for Congress, now being ordered in States under military rule, will be set aside by and by as wholly illegal. The ballot-box is too sacred a thing to be placed under military control. When a man votes he is supposed to vote independently. How can he vote thus if a bayonet be at his back? It is the very cant of profound hypocrisy to call that an *election*, which is a forced choice, and yet such is the undisguised attempt to force the nigger Proclamation down the throats of the Union men of the border States!

☞Both Houses of the Legislature of Indiana, a few days ago, passed resolutions denouncing and condemning the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* and the illegal arrests of the Government. They also took vigorous measures to restore and secure the outraged rights of free speech and the liberty of the press.

☞The twelve hundred deserters from Massachusetts regiments are supposed to be a portion of Gov. Andrews "swarm" going the wrong way.

☞One of the Paris confectioners, it is stated, sold $51,000 worth of sweetmeats on New Year's day.

☞Prentice says if the Abolitionists triumph in the conflict they are waging, the nigger will occupy the parlor, and the white man the kitchen.

THURLOW WEED ON THE POLICY.

Thurlow Weed, for more than thirty years a prominent, leading Republican of New York, and for more than twenty years, we believe, connected with the Republican State organ at Albany, in the *Evening Journal* of the 17th makes the following remarks on the effect of the emancipation proclamation, and the position and tendency of Abolitionism:

"Our 'logic' teaches that when *Abolition* or *emancipation* is presented affirmatively as an object or reason for the war, the North will be divided; that when it comes to be understood, as many seek to have it understood, that *Abolition* or *emancipation* counsels prevail in the administration, the government will lose the power to prosecute the war; and that finally, when the policy of those whom the people ever rejected as politicians predominates in the administration, our Union and government are lost and rebellion and slavery triumph.

"Our distinction is a plain one—so plain that 'those who run may read,' if they will. The whole North was united, and may be reunited, in a war to crush rebellion and preserve the government. The North is not, and cannot be, united in prosecuting an Abolition war. The people did not accept or follow 'blind guides' as politicians—guides who would not even have slaves free unless by stealing them, or enticing them to run away; and follow them in a crusade which is not only to cost us our Union and our government, but as it is always the fate of fanaticism, to insure and precipitate its own discomfiture. Abolitionists were, as a Governor of South Carolina confessed, the 'best friends' of secession. They are now, practically, the 'best friends' of rebellion."

NO ARBITRARY ARRESTS IN 1812.

In the war of 1812 with Great Britain, says the Newark *Journal*, we were engaged with a powerful foe, our superior in wealth and population—a foe who had command of the ocean. We are now engaged in a civil war, with an enemy occupying another portion of the same country without a navy and without means at all comparable to our own. During the progress of the war of 1812, the administration was greatly embarrassed in its finances, and it had to meet disaffection and opposition in a large, wealthy, and populous portion of the Union. Had the national Government then attempted the policy of arbitrary arrests on mere suspicion because men were opposed to the war, a revolt and secession from the Union would have taken place in New England. The fathers of those Eastern Abolitionists who now attempt to justify the violations of personal liberty by wholesale orders for indiscriminate arrests by provost marshals scattered through the community, would have risen in rebellion against the Government, and declared their eternal separation from the Union rather than submission to such high-handed tyranny and oppression.

OWNING UP.

The Administration presses begin to falter and fall back from their defence of outrageous and arbitrary arrests. The New York *Evening Post*, a radical Republican paper, but not wholly blind, says: "What Governor Seymour says of arbitrary arrests and of martial law, has a great deal of truth in it, and will commend itself to the approval of a majority of all parties." This shameful fact is also to be remembered—that of all the Democrats arrested and thrust into prison, *not one* has ever been proved guilty of treason, or of any disloyal practice.—*Hartford (Conn.) Times.*

☞The New York *Tribune* is dissatisfied with Gov. CURTIN'S Message. In a late number we find the following paragraph:

"The amendment of the Constitution so as to give soldiers the right to vote is forcibly urged, and the message closes with a few words of praise for the loyalty and spirit of the freemen of Pennsylvania, declaring the purpose of her people to pursue the war, suppress the rebellion and maintain the unity of the country. *But* ☞*Governor Curtin is wholly silent on the great question of emancipation,* ☞*and there is nothing to be gathered from his message to show his appreciation of the present condition of this gigantic struggle.* The message is much more remarkable for its omission to consider the national relations and duties of the State than for any *ability* in its discussion of internal affairs."

Gov. CURTIN is too shrewd a man to be caught in the Emancipation trap. He foresees the doom which will soon fall upon all who have taken an active part in endeavoring to overturn the Constitution, and being ambitious of still higher honors, wisely refrains from taking a step that would be brought up in judgment against him hereafter.—*Erie Observer.*

☞The organs of disunion and of Abolition work together in continued harmony. Both are opposed to Peace and to "the Union as it was." Both are anxious for more blood. Both are determined that the North and South shall never live together as equal members of the same government. It has been so from the first. Abolitionism and secessionism were allies in bringing on this war, and unless they are cast aside, will continue to wage it till the whole country is engulfed in one common pit of bankruptcy, death and desolation. It depends upon the honest, common sense people of both sections, to rally in their might, and put down these two wicked factions, and unite the country on its former basis of prosperity, happiness, and strength.—*Erie Observer.*

☞Mr. Spaulding, the Republican Chairman of the Finance Committee in the National House of Representatives, and whose position makes him good authority on such subjects, delivered a speech week before last, in which he said, "the Government must have $1,900,000 every day from now to July, over and above all the receipts from Customs and internal revenue." He is also of opinion, that no amount of bonds can be sold, and that the main reliance must be upon legal tender notes and interest-bearing treasury notes.

☞Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, in a late address at the reception of the California Cavalry, said: "He had that morning received assurances from Washington that the tender of a whole cavalry battalion from California was accepted. *The battalion would be counted as part of the contingent of Massachusetts.*"

This is the way in which favored Massachusetts is allowed to fill her quota, while Pennsylvania is compelled to fill hers by a draft.

☞Good printing paper is now made from wood.

For the Compiler.

MR. EDITOR:—It is not only amusing, but superlatively ridiculous, to hear the over-strained efforts of the conglomerate Abolition party of this county in their endeavors to create the impression that all Democrats are opposing the war, and that they sympathise with the South and cherish a hope for the ultimate success of the rebellion. Now this so-called Republican one idea party knows better. Their malice has been aroused by our exposure of their Abolition disunion schemes, and in order to offset these truths, they resort to the meanest and most malignant falsehoods—because Democrats will not recognize Sambo as their king and Greely as the high priest of the nation, they are denounced as secessionists.

If there was an iota of truth in their villainous charges upon the Democratic party, there would probably be a shadow of a reason for their insane attack; but to force such an opinion upon a people who have a lively sense of the enormity of such a transaction, to say no more, is simply ridiculous. The recent expression of the sentiments of the conservative element of the North at the ballot-box is to them really startling, and keeps them in constant dread of the conflicting ideas which they have to be perpetually tinkering and welding together in one great chain, with which to bind down the popular mind.

It is easy for them to reconcile and rope in the hordes of hungry office-seekers, but the masses are not so easily managed. It is said that the instinct of rats teaches them to quit a leaking ship; why should not instinct be equally kind to brawling Abolitionists, and teach them the utter folly of persisting in their charges upon the only conservative party in existence.

If we, and all good Democrats, had ever echoed the sentiments of such men as Sumner, Lovejoy, Stevens, and other recognized leaders of the Republican party, we would go down on our knees and ask God to forgive. We would as soon be the vilest Secessionist in South Carolina as a Greelyite Abolitionist, for both these classes of men are disunionists, and are labouring to accomplish the same purpose: the destruction of the government—the one to save slavery and the other to destroy it—would drench the land with blood and rend in twain our heretofore happy and prosperous nation.

We are for the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is, without caring whether the slaveholder retains his "niggers" or sets them free. The Democratic party never contributed to the bringing on of this rebellion; and are, therefore, free from the fearful responsibility that rests upon the Abolitionists of the North and the fire-eaters of the South. They alone are the guilty parties and hell has not a place too hot for them. Through their devilish machinations a dreadful civil war rages in our land. To save the Constitution of our fathers, it is the duty of all to assist in crushing out the rebellion. If the Democracy of the North had faltered the fairest fabric of government ever devised by mortal minds would long ere this present the saddest wreck that patriot eyes ever beheld. But they did not falter. At the first sound of the tocsin of war, they rallied around the dear old flag of the Union—the same standard sheet their voices cheered and their hearts sustained in the war with England and the war with Mexico, when these same traducers of the Democratic party were burning blue lights or praying that the Mexicans might "welcome our soldiers with bloody hands to hospitable graves." These are the men who now denounce every Democrat as a secessionist who will not cry aloud for the social and political equality of a board of blacks, held in bondage under laws we have no constitutional right to nullify. These are the men who have repeatedly declared that the "Union was a league with hell and a covenant with death,"—who derisively for years hooted at Democrats as "Union-savers"—who boldly advocated "a higher law than the Constitution,"—traitorously declared that a Union of States, part free and part slave, could not and should not continue, and prayed for the day of the irrepressible conflict, when the conflagration of the cities and towns of the South should light the negro to the throat of his master. These are some of the treasonable and atrocious sentiments of the pure patriots of the present day who are slandering better and truer men than themselves, because they will not join the crusade against the Constitution, that slavery may be abolished. Before an arm was raised in the South they prayed for the day that would bring these troubles that are now upon us. The extremists of both sections aimed at the same result. The wind was sown by these bad men and the whole nation is now reaping the whirlwind.

The names of Jeff. Davis, Horace Greely, Sumner and Stevens, and their helpers, on both sides, will go down through generations of men hated and execrated; and the warning finger of history will point out such men who live after them as men to be hanged before their joint efforts can strike another blow at democratic institutions. God in his mercy may pardon these men, but the American people never can. The men of the old world who are panting for liberty, can never forgive them, for they have struck a blow at freedom which a century will not efface, should the rebellion by any possibility succeed.

The problem and experiment of a nation of freemen governing themselves, was believed to have been successfully solved, and the United States was regarded as the beacon-light to the oppressed and down-trodden of every land, when, in the midst of our greatest prosperity and power, a few bad men in the North and South start the flame of civil war which is now eating out the vitals of the nation.

We are proud of the Democratic party and of the number of men it has sent to the war, and when the history of this rebellion is written, one of the brightest pages will be devoted to the praise of the uprising of the Democracy at the call of the country to fight its battles.

Let us hear no more about Democrats being secessionists. The Democratic party made the nation what it was before the rebellion, whilst those who now howl against that old bulwark of our Government were the sappers and miners of the edifice of American liberty. Such men to boast of their patriotism! Are not most of their acts written upon the hearts of the American people, and is not this rebellion the fruit of their fanaticism and folly? Men who can read and will read cannot be much longer deceived. A great moral and political revolution will ere long sweep these agitators from the land. Whilst the cartridge box will do the work in the South, the ballot box will do it in the North. Our brave soldiers will crush out rebellion and secession in one section, and the voice of the people will put down Abolitionism in the other. Then we will have a permanent peace, a good, economical government, and a speedy return to our former prosperity.

LATIMORE.

For the Compiler.

Extract from a letter written by a Franklin township soldier, in the 165th Regiment, dated Suffolk, January 11th:

"Last night, at 11 o'clock, our boys came home, nearly drowned. In all their route they only took two prisoners. The 112th Regiment, that is the Abolition Regiment of New York, is a hard case. As soon as they came to a fence, that had to be set on fire; when they came to the farm house, all the grain had to be destroyed; then all living animals had to be killed, fat hogs in the sties, just shot them down and left them lie. But they were careful with the horses—they got every one of them. They plundered and destroyed all eatables in every house they came to. They would have spoiled all they could see. The hardest thing they done was, when they came to a day laborer's house, who had a family of nine children, two or three of them sick, and the man not at home. They went into his house and robbed it of all eatables, wife and children crying and begging they would only leave them as much as would make them a breakfast, but all in vain. It is easy to see who robs most."

CARD OF F. W. HUGHES, ESQ.

TO MY DEMOCRATIC FRIENDS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The sympathy enlisted in my behalf, because of the Abolition persecution through which I have passed, and my known views in regard to the future of our afflicted and misgoverned country, has evoked expressions of regret for my defeat in the recent contest for United States Senator. Let me assure you that you have but little occasion for any regret on that account, but great cause for congratulation that a gentleman of such surpassing ability and sound Constitutional and State rights views as the Hon. Charles R. Buckalew has been selected. I have had comparatively little other feeling or anxiety on the subject of my election, than that perchance I might in the position sought, be the humble instrument under Providence in serving my native State and our common country.

I believe that God has engraven on the face of this Western Continent, so legibly that all should read it, that the territory from the mouth of the Mississippi to the head waters of its tributaries, as well as such as flank this space and afford outlets to the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, must be forever governed so as to confer on every part free commercial intercourse throughout the whole, and unobstructed navigation of its inland waters. So too, such country should always be provided with means for common defence and to "promote the general welfare."

The Union as it was and the Constitution as it is, would best accomplish all this, if Abolitionism would permit.

While our national glory would be best promoted by the preservation of our present political relations with the New England States, yet if they will insist upon the destruction of the Union by the subjugation of the Southern States or by their separation from them, I am ready to yield to the latter rather than to the former of such alternatives. The New England States constitute the seat where the doctrine of secession was first asserted, they are the hot-bed in which has been propagated all the heresies that have produced national discord—they are our rivals in commerce and manufactures, and the sacrifice of submitting to their separation from us would be much less than that of our separation from the great South and West. It is impossible for the Western States even to permit the control of the mouth of the Mississippi to be lodged in the hands of an independent government. Their destiny is inexorably linked with a free transit through the great inland navigable waters that that river and its tributaries afford. The future prosperity of Pennsylvania is alike dependent on her connexion with the great West.

Without professing to know the views of Mr. Buckalew on these points, yet my confidence in his devoted patriotism and comprehensive statesmanship gives me assurance that he does not essentially differ from those above stated. I know that he condemns the Constitution and Union destroying policy of the Abolitionists. I am confident he agrees with me that the measures and policy now directed by Abraham Lincoln, more than any other, have brought us to our impending ruin. He has the ability to present in the—still the Senate of the United States, the solemn protest of Pennsylvania against these measures and policy, and I trust, the courage and energy to see that such protest is not in vain.

There is yet abundant work for the true men of Pennsylvania to do, to protect her true interests and maintain the identity of her political and natural bonds. To this good work I shall, as heretofore, devote my humble efforts.

F. W. HUGHES.

POTTSVILLE, January 14th, 1863.

A SCRIPTURAL PARALLEL.

1st KINGS, 18TH CHAP., 17TH VERSE.—"And it came to pass that when Ahab saw Elijah, that Ahab said unto him, Art thou he that troubleth Israel?

18th.—And he answered, I have not troubled Israel; but thou and thy father's house in that ye have forsaken the Commandants of the Lord, and thou hast followed Baalim."

And it came to pass that when Abolitionism saw Democracy that Abolitionism said unto Democracy: Art thou he that troubleth our country?

And Democracy answered: I have not troubled the country, but *thou* and thy Abolition friends, in that ye have forsaken the Constitution and the laws, and have followed Abolitionism.—*Albany Argus.*

☞Thurlow Weed, for twenty-three years editor of the Albany Evening Journal, has retired from that paper, for the reason that his party (the Republican) has become entirely Abolitionized. Let all old Clay Whigs think of this.

☞The lower branch of the Indiana Legislature has passed resolutions denouncing arbitrary arrests, and demanding that all such arrests in Indiana shall hereafter cease.

☞The essence of Abolitionism is: "Believe as I do, or you are a cursed traitor."

EMANCIPATION AGAINST THE UNION.

As good evidence of the views of the people of Kentucky, with reference to the effects which the Abolition Emancipation Proclamation will have upon the Union cause in that State, we present some extracts from the Message of Gov. Robinson to the Legislature of that Commonwealth. They are plain and emphatic, and tell the whole story. The Governor says:

While I am willing to believe that the President thought that his proclamation would have a beneficial effect in expediting the close of the war, it is now apparent that he has lent too facile an ear to the schemes of Abolition partisan leaders, who have practiced upon his patriotic heart, blinded his better judgment, alarmed his fears, and induced him to publish a manifesto, from which nothing but evil, and that continually, can flow. As an operative edict in the Southern rebellious States, it can have no other effect than to strengthen them in their rebellion, and give a tolerable pretext to their cause. He might with as much reason have issued a proclamation to them to lay down their arms. Both equally expose him to a contemptuous rejection of his scheme.

But he makes a distinction between slavery in the rebel States and slavery in the loyal States, and proposes to the latter compensated emancipation as an equivalent for their surrender of the institution itself. It is probable that this proposition was intended especially for Kentucky; but how vain is an offer when there is no power to accept it, even if there was a disposition to do so? Kentucky's Constitution fixes the institution as a part of her settled policy, and the question is a concluded one, only to be re-opened by the call of a convention and the adoption of a new constitution.—This could not, owing to the provisions of the instrument, be effected until many years have elapsed, a period before the arrival of which it is hoped this wretched war will have been brought to a close.

But even if there were no constitutional impediments in the way, his proposition would be and ought to be rejected. Kentucky understands her own interests too well to be thankful for gratuitous advice as to the mode in which she should manage them; and when she wants the assistance of any outside administration of her affairs she claims the privilege of originating the suggestion. I would therefore suggest the propriety of your passing a resolution, by way of response to the President's proposition, *that Kentucky rejects it;* and, at the same time, in behalf of her own unquestioned rights as an independent power in the control of her own State policy, protests against any interference with it as unwarranted by the Constitution of the United States.

* * * * * * *

No one at all versed in the spirit or the letter of our institutions can seriously contend for such powers as the President undertakes to exercise in his proclamation.—The assumption of them has alarmed the American mind, and the contemplation of the result of them has grieved the American heart. Disguise the purpose as you may, it is in truth an inducement to servile insurrection, by giving it a probability of success in forbidding the army to interfere.—I will not pause here to depict the horrors of a servile war—no imagination can conceive of them. Even the sanguinary Catiline, impressed with a sense of the horrors of servile war, and scrupulously regarding the dignity of Roman citizenship, rejected the aid of slaves, although they flocked in great numbers to his standard.—And those slaves were men of the same generic root with the Romans, and many of them educated in the arts and arms.—This historic truth might have been heeded with profit by the President, and the force of it is immensely increased from the fact that the "Americans of African descent" are the progeny of a brutal ancestry and of a different race from our own.

* * * * * * *

But the saddest and most deplorable effect of the proclamation, will be to fire the whole South into one burning mass of inextinguishable hate and study for revenge, and to utterly destroy all hope of restoring the Union. This war was undertaken for that purpose alone—it was to put down the rebellion in order that the ancient limits of the nation and the integrity of the Constitution might be maintained. But what hope can there be of bringing about such desirable results, if the attempt is made to strip the entire South bare of all estate, real, personal, and mixed? It will produce such a spirit of antagonism—such a fierce and uncompromising resistance, that no after propositions will be heeded, and will, of necessity, compel the Southern people to fight as those only can fight who fight for their homes and their families, and all that makes life dear. And then, too, what a future does it present to the occupants of the Mississippi valley? Of what value will be the use of the great artery of our commerce, when it leads us through desolated fields, or to the barren agriculture of a lazy ignorant race, who produce nothing to tempt enterprise and whose sole idea of liberty is to live without labor? The entire upper region of the Ohio and Mississippi is vitally interwoven in the defeat of this monstrous edict. It will reach to every farm and workshop of that vast region, and it will destroy the best market for whatever the industry of the people might produce. I will not pursue these views any further; they are suggestions that must sink deep into the mind of every statesman.

But by far the most alarming aspect in which the proclamation presents itself is its usurpation of the powers of the Government, upon the specious pretext that the President "sincerely believes it to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity." If military necessity is not to be measured by constitutional limits, we are no longer a free people. The sword has become paramount, and the civil authority subordinate. The monstrous doctrine has already received an indignant rebuke from the people themselves. The great States of New York, Ohio, Indiana, New Jersey and Illinois, in their recent elections, have put their veto upon it; and later returns indicate that Connecticut and other parts of New England will soon add their emphatic condemnation. Indeed, it is apparent that the people are aroused to a sense of the danger that threatens their constitutional liberties, and will, in good time, come to the rescue.—Until that day—which is unquestionably near at hand—arrives it becomes Kentucky to maintain the position she has hitherto occupied. Let her not abate one jot or tittle of her opposition to secession or to Abolition, but let her poise herself upon the great truth that man is capable of self-government, and that God designs this country for a great, a free, and a happy people, and shape her policy to that great end. In the meantime, the Legislature would do well to follow the example of our Kentucky fathers, and place upon her records a protest against the proclamation, and reaffirm the great principles of American liberty—State and National.

A Significant Fact.—The Washington *Star* notes as a significant fact that the most popular song now on the street and in places of amusement, where soldiers "most do congregate," is that entitled "McClellan again at the head of his men." It says its performance never fails to bring every bluejacket on his feet with three cheers and a tiger, by way of applause.

☞The President has seen fit to give the country two letters written by him to Gen. McClellan, while the latter was driving the rebels before him on the Peninsula. Now, is it honest for the President to withhold the General's replies? We call for the letters of Gen. McClellan, in answer to Mr. Lincoln.

☞Gen. Scott's health is failing fast.—His mind is giving away.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!

The union of lakes—the union of lands—
The Union of States none would sever;
The union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the Flag of our Union forever!

H. J. STAHLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 9, 1863.

☞Thaddeus Stevens' negro soldier bill passed the House on Monday, after an animated discussion, the Democrats and Border State men strenuously opposing it, and Stevens, Lovejoy, Dunn, and other Abolitionists, warmly supporting it. The yeas were 84, and the nays 54. All the Republicans voted for it but Messrs. Kellogg, Granger, Hale, Horton and Woodbury, who are conservative. The bill provides that the President may arm such number as he may deem necessary for a term not exceeding five years, their rations, clothing, &c., to be the same as for other soldiers and pay not to exceed present rates. They are to be officered by white or black persons, and governed by the articles of war, but no black officer can exercise authority over white officers and men. [That's an insult to the darkeys.] No slaves of loyal owners are to be enlisted, nor shall recruiting offices be opened in any of the States exempted by the President's proclamation, without the consent of the Governors thereof.

In the debate on the bill to raise 150,000 negro soldiers, Thaddeus Stevens showed the necessity of getting more troops from some quarter, as the terms of a large portion of enlisted men were about to expire.

Why, where are the "900,000" Abolitionists who were to spring to arms immediately upon the issuing of the Emancipation Proclamation by Abraham Lincoln? Why don't they go and fight? They cannot now say that the "policy" of the war does not suit them.

☞Greely proposes "three months more of earnest fighting," and if, at the end of that time, no "serious impression" shall have been made on the rebels, to "bow to our destiny, *and make the best attainable peace.*"

If any Democratic paper had made such a proposition, the editor would have been declared a traitor, seized by a provost guard, abducted from his home and imprisoned in a government bastile. But Greely, being an Abolitionist, makes it, and is sustained by the leading men of the party in power. The plan is, to fritter away three more months in warlike demonstrations, squander a few more hundred millions of dollars, and then, with the declaration that they are unable to subjugate the South, invite the mediation of some foreign power to propose such terms of settlement as they desire. It is a most base and treacherous scheme, but it is theirs', and they will *attempt*, at least, to carry it out.

☞It is now said that Gen. Franklin has been relieved because he is one of the so-called "McClellan Generals." A continuance of this contracted and insane policy will "relieve" the army of almost every good General it has. But what are we not to look for from the madness that controls at Washington?

☞Senator Wade, who has just been re-elected from Ohio, is beslavered by the Abolition press as "glorious old Ben," and is set up by them as the leader in the Senate. Now to show what sort of patriotism they require in a leader, we annex an extract from a speech made by Wade, at a Republican State mass meeting in Maine, in 1855. He said:

"There was really NO UNION NOW BETWEEN THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH; and he believed no two nations upon the earth entertained feelings of *more bitter rancor* towards each other than the two sections of the republic. The only salvation of the Union, therefore, was to be found in divesting it entirely from all taint of *slavery*. There was NO UNION with the South. Let us have a Union, or LET US SWEEP AWAY THIS REMNANT WHICH WE CALL A UNION!"

A pretty "leader," indeed, for a party which now professes attachment to the Union!

☞Ex-Gov. Morgan has been elected U. S. Senator from New York. Although the Democrats carried the State handsomely last fall, enough Republicans held over in the Senate to elect Morgan. Popular sentiment demanded the election of a Democrat, but what care the fanatical destructives for the voice of the people!

☞Citizens of the Catholic persuasion, in New York, are circulating a paper calling upon Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Judge of the United States District Court, to resign, in view of an alleged insult to their religion, at an Abolition meeting at Masonic Hall, on Monday night week.

☞The Emancipation Proclamation was to stop the war instanter. But has it had that effect? "Not by a long shot." The war seems as large in its proportions now as ever, and peace as far off. Will the people further trust Abolition promises?

☞A darkey in this place was asked, the other day, whether he didn't intend to enlist in one of the negro regiments. "No," replied he, "if Stevens wants any fighting done for the niggers, let him do it hisself."

☞The dwelling of H. C. Pool, near Titusville, N. Y., was burnt on Saturday night week, and his wife, daughter, and a Mrs. Gonzales perished in the flames.

☞Petitions for an armistice and a Convention of the States, are being signed, by all parties, in Dauphin county.

☞Resolutions favoring a reduction of the tariff on paper, have been passed by the Legislature.

☞The fifty cent postage currency has been counterfeited. The paper is thinner and the note narrower than the genuine.

THE LEGISLATURE—ARBITRARY ARRESTS.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Clymer, of Berks, presented the memorial of citizens of this Commonwealth, setting forth their grievances arising from the arbitrary, illegal and unconstitutional arrests of their fellow citizens, by orders of the Federal Government, and praying the General Assembly to adopt such measures as may be requisite to secure to the people the rights and privileges guaranteed them by the Constitution of the United States and of the State.

On the same day, in the House, Mr. Kaine, of Fayette, read in place the following bill, intended to protect citizens of the State from illegal arrest:

AN ACT

To prevent and punish Illegal Arrests.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, &c.*, That the removal of any person beyond the limits of this State, to answer any charge of having committed here any offence against the laws of this State or of the United States, is hereby declared a misdemeanor; and any person who shall seize or attempt to seize, or who shall in any manner aid or procure, or attempt to procure others to seize any person whomsoever, with intent either secretly or otherwise to confine him here contrary to the law of the land, or to remove him out of the State; and any person who shall in any way whatever remove or attempt to remove, or who shall procure or attempt to procure others to remove any persons beyond the limits of this State, on any charge of having committed here any offence against the laws of this State or of the United States, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and undergo an imprisonment, by separate or solitary confinement, for any period not exceeding ten years, or both, or either, at the discretion of the court; and upon the trial of any person for having committed either of the offences aforesaid, the fact that such seizure, confinement or removal was by order of the President of the United States or of any member of his Cabinet, or other officer of the general government, shall not constitute a legal defence.

At the same time, Mr. Rex read in place a bill to secure to the people of this State the freedom of speech to which they are entitled by the Constitution. It provides that any civil or military officer of the State, or the United States, who shall arrest a citizen of the State, with intent to carry him out of its jurisdiction, without a legal hearing, shall be deemed guilty of a high crime, punishable with a fine of $5,000 and five years' imprisonment. A fine of $1000 and one year's imprisonment is provided for any military officer who may attempt to suppress a newspaper.

The following memorial is being largely signed throughout the Commonwealth, and sent to members of the Legislature, for presentation to their respective Houses.—We would suggest that it be cut out and circulated for signatures in this county. No fair-minded man, having regard for the Constitution and the rights of White men, can refuse to sign it. Let the Legislature, and the Executive, be implored to act promptly. Should arbitrary and illegal arrests not cease, resistance may follow—and if the flame be once kindled, God shield us from civil war at home.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met:

The memorial of the undersigned citizens of said Commonwealth respectfully represents:

That since the commencement of the present war many acts of gross outrage and wrong have been inflicted upon citizens of this State by persons holding office or appointment under the United States, and by virtue (as alleged) of authority from the Executive department thereof, which, in the opinion of your memorialists, require thorough exposure and condemnation, and the establishment of adequate safeguards against the recurrence of similar acts in future.

Your memorialists particularly allude to the arrests made of citizens in civil life, without due process of law, by marshals or provost marshals of the United States, or by the military governor of the District of Columbia, and (in many cases) their conveyance beyond the State limits to foreign fortresses and prisons, followed by their confinement therein for uncertain periods, measured by the mere discretion or pleasure of official power.

These arrests, made in most daring contempt of the Constitution of the United States, of the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and in utter derogation of those principles of liberty which were brought to the new world by our ancestors and left to us by them as a most sacred legacy, challenge most thorough investigation and outspoken rebuke; and their occurrence, exhibiting the fact that our citizens are not secure against being kidnapped and carried beyond the jurisdiction of our tribunals and laws, proves that some steps should be taken by the State Government to prevent like outrages in future. Your memorialists therefore pray:

That the facts in the several cases of illegal arrest in this State, under pretence or color of authority from the Federal Executive, may be investigated and put in official form for the contemplation of the people.

That the Governor of the Commonwealth, upon whom is charged the official duty of taking care that the laws be faithfully executed, be called upon, in due and respectful form, to communicate to the two Houses any information within his power in relation to the said unlawful arrests, and also to state what steps he has taken, if any, to defend our citizens against them.

That if, upon due inquiry, it shall appear that our State laws are deficient in not providing our citizens prompt and efficient protection against arbitrary arrests or kidnapping, the necessary statutes securing such protection may be forthwith enacted.

And lastly, that a formal protest by the General Assembly on behalf of the people of this Commonwealth against the arrests aforesaid, and an explicit, firm, dignified declaration by the said General Assembly on the same behalf, that future arrests of a similar character, involving contempt of constitutional law and of the most sacred rights of personal liberty, will not be submitted to by this State, may be placed upon the Journals of the two Houses and copies thereof be transmitted to the President of the United States and to both Houses of Congress, to the end that it may be known to all that this State is devoted with unfaltering zeal to the principles of freedom, and will consent to no precedents which can be cited hereafter in defence of arbitrary power.

All of which is respectfully submitted by your memorialists.

Democratic Victory in Lancaster.—At the municipal election held in Lancaster on Tuesday last, Mayor Sanderson was re-elected by a majority of two hundred and sixty-five, carrying every ward in the city!

☞A darkey was told, the other day, that the negro soldier bill had passed, and he was now expected to go and fight. The announcement frightened him, but presently, taking a long breath, he exclaimed: "Well, if I must fight, I must *vote* too!"—And the Republican leaders may yet try to have it so. But before they accomplish the degrading scheme, we hope the Democracy "will be there to see."

IS IT NOT TIME,

TO DROP NIGGERISM, AND THINK AND ACT FOR THE COUNTRY, AND ITS WHITE TAX-PAYERS?

The Hon. Robert J. Walker, in a recent publication on Finance and Currency, says:

"Our national finances are involved in extreme peril. Our debt exceeds $720,000,000, and is estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the 1st of July next, at $1,744,685,586. When we reflect that this is nearly one-half the debt of England, and bearing almost double the rate of interest, it is clear that we are approaching a fatal catastrophe."

Again:

"That the danger is imminent, is a truth which must not be disguised. Here lies the great peril of the Government. It is not the Rebel armies that can ever overthrow the Union. It is the alarming increase of the public debt and expenditures, and the still more appalling depreciation of the national currency."

Again:

"Indeed, should the war continue, and there be no other alternative than additional treasury notes, they will, before the close of the next fiscal year, fail to command forty cents on the dollar in gold, and our debt exceed several billions of dollars."

And again:

"We are upon the verge of ruin. We are hanging over the gulf of an irredeemable paper system, and its spectral shade, Repudiation, is seen dimly in the dark abyss. The present Congress may save us; but what of the next? Would they, if they could? Who can answer? Can they, if they would? No! no! It will then be too late."

In a speech of Mr. Spaulding, a prominent Republican member of Congress, made a few days ago, he said:

"We could not shut our eyes to the vastness of the volume of DEBT that was open before us. It was very soon made apparent that our national debt would, *at an early day*, reach TWO THOUSAND MILLIONS OF DOLLARS—equal to half the debt of Great Britain."

If (says the N. Y. *World*) Mr. Spaulding had conceived the full significance of this comparison to the enormous public debt of Great Britain—a debt which has so long been the financial wonder of the world—he would have added that, in the pressure of the burden, our debt would be *not half* equal, but *fully equal* to that of England, inasmuch as *the interest on ours is at twice as high a rate.* And this staggering result will be reached by the end of the fiscal year for which it is the duty of Congress at this session to provide; that is to say, on the 30th of June, 1864.

The following brief paragraph from Mr. Spaulding's speech embodies statements on which every reflecting man in the nation will do well to ponder:

"The time has arrived when our finances must engage the earnest and united attention of all loyal representatives. We were in great peril last year, but our dangers are now two-fold what they were then. It was very difficult last year to provide the money to meet the large appropriations made for the support of the army and navy. It will be still more difficult to meet the enlarged requirements of the current and the next fiscal year. The army bill alone appropriates over $731,000,000, which, added to the estimates of all other expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, amount to the enormous sum of $1,095,431,183 56, to which must be added the amount still required for appropriations and deficiency of the year ending June 30, 1863, and which, according to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, amounted on the 1st of December to the sum of $551,221,131.59, making the whole aggregate required to meet appropriations during the next eighteen months, $1,640,634,315 15."

Dividing this enormous sum, which the Government must raise within the ensuing eighteen months, by the twenty millions of inhabitants on whom the burden will fall, gives something more than eighty-two dollars for each individual of the population. The significance of this result will not be adequately perceived unless we consider that only a fraction of the population either own property or earn wages. We will assume that the average type of our population is a family made up of the two parents and three children; that is, of one person who earns money to every five consumers. This estimate of the ratio of non-producers is doubtless too low; every town has a large number of aged and decrepit people, spinsters, confirmed invalids, students, and young professional men who have not acquired a business sufficient for their maintenance, to say nothing of paupers, the inmates of asylums and other public institutions, transient foreigners in our large cities, and the soldiers that make up our brave armies. But taking the low estimate we have adopted, which makes the average type of our population a family of five persons, of which only the head owns property or earns money, the share of each such individual in the expenses of the next eighteen months is $410. If every such head of a small family where notified to-morrow that he must give to the Government within that period the sum of $410, there would be sad faces at the frugal family dinner.—To furnish such a sum would be felt to be entirely impossible. If it fell only on one such family in ten, or one such family in five, by dint of scraping together and borrowing, the requisition might be met. But when every frugal family in the land is under an equal necessity of borrowing, selling superfluous articles, or appealing to the lenity of creditors, a man cannot depend on his neighbors to help him through, as he would in an emergency which fell on him alone.—It may be said that the Government does not ask him to *pay* that much, only to lend it; but it really amounts to the same thing. Pay it he ultimately must, together with the interest on it, unless the nation disgraces itself by repudiation; and if procured as a loan, *somebody* must lend it.—Those who neither pay nor lend are in the condition of a man who has given his note, which is a mortgage on his income or his earnings until it is paid, the obligation of which he can no more evade than he can that of a note of hand. Such, then, is the share of each man in average circumstances of the public expenses of the next eighteen months, with a great debt already accumulated, and a depressing future, certain to bring its own burdens, stretching beyond. Such immense sums as those exhibited in the authentic figures of Mr. Spaulding merely awaken a vague feeling of astonishment, until they are separated into fragments and each man's part of the burden brought home and laid at his own door.

☞Hon. W. McSherry, of the State Senate, and Col. Hopkins and H. J. Myers, Esq., of the House, have our thanks for Legislative documents.

Mr. Myers was absent from Harrisburg several days last week, having gone to Washington as one of a committee to tender to the government League Island for the erection of a Navy Yard.

HONORS TO GEN. McCLELLAN.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—The delegation from Portland had an interview with Gen. McClellan last evening, inviting him to visit that city. Gen. McClellan expressed his thanks for the flattering honor, and alluded with satisfaction to the conservative feeling he saw in New England. He remarked that he saw in this conservatism the hope and strength of the nation. He promised a written reply to the invitation.

The committee from Concord also called on the General. He responded to their address, and said he felt highly honored, but expressed his great regret that he was unable to accept their invitation, having already exceeded the time devoted to his visit East. He further said he was preparing a history of the Peninsula campaign; but at some future time he however hoped to meet his fellow citizens of Concord. A delegation from Lowell also visited him and tendered the hospitalities of the city, but he was likewise compelled to decline their invitation.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—General McClellan, accompanied by his wife and several friends, visited Lawrence to-day in a special train. His reception was the most hearty of any demonstration in the history of that city. Thousands of citizens greeted him, amid the firing of cannon and ringing of bells.

After passing through the various operating rooms of the Pacific Mills, he was conducted to the hall of the company, where three thousand school children, who were assembled, greeted him with hearty cheers and sang several songs—"Marching Along" and the "Star Spangled Banner;" with which the General and his companions seemed much pleased. Afterwards the party partook of a collation in one of the Pacific buildings. Early in the evening the party returned to Boston.

☞Wonder if the "military board" at Washington, who have been so earnest in their attempts to crush the gallant McClellan, *feel* this indirect, but crushing, rebuke of their selfish and ruinous schemes?—Halleck, Stanton & Co. ought to take the fact to heart, that "Little Mac" is in the hearts of THE PEOPLE everywhere.

"Time makes all things even," as the "board" will yet discover, to their utter discomfiture.

☞The remnants of the Eighth, Twelfth and Eighteenth Iowa infantry—four hundred and eighty men, all told—have arrived at Davenport. It is stated that they are to be re-organized for further service. These regiments were fearfully cut up at the battle of Shiloh, and have since been further decimated by disease and the casualties of battle.—*Exchange.*

Where are the remnants of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—the regiments of which have been more terribly cut up than those of Iowa? Why are they not sent home to be re-organized? those brave men who fought at Drainsville, in every battle of the Peninsula, at South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg and other places, and always with the most unflinching valor. Why are they not sent home? Will the President or Secretary Stanton answer?—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

☞The War Department has at last been forced to "come down" a little—to yield to a proper kind of "pressure" for once. Though the Reserves will not be allowed to come home—a privilege which has, it seems, been extended to three Iowa regiments—they will be drawn from the field, and placed on duty in the fortifications around Washington. "Half a loaf is better than no bread."

☞"*The Union as it was,*" has outraged the common sense of the country long enough. The Union as it was, is buried in a grave from which there is no resurrection. No Union is now possible, except of free States.—*Lincoln's Organ at Washington.*

The author of such a sentiment is an infamous disunionist and traitor to his country, and he who endorses it is no better.—The people will teach the Union destroyers of this administration what it is that "has outraged the common sense of the country" as fast as time can give them the opportunity.

FROM THE 165TH.

SUFFOLK, VA., Feb. 2, 1863.

FRIEND STAHLE:—On the evening of the 29th January, orders came for two companies to report to the Colonel of the 6th Mass., with three days' rations and fifty rounds of ammunition. Everybody, of course, knew there was something up. "Another trip towards the Blackwater," passed from mouth to mouth. Capts. Funk and Gilliland were the lucky ones and were ordered to report with their companies. An expedition, consisting of about seven regiments and two batteries, started in the direction of Blackwater in search of the rebels. The column got in motion about 1 o'clock, A. M., on the 30th. All seemed impatient to see "what they could see," and marched rather faster than was comfortable to their feet. After marching eight or ten miles, very suddenly and, as it seems, unexpectedly, they came on a force of the enemy stationed in an open space at the edge of a dense wood, which in these regions occupy most of the ground, a tremendous volley of shell poured into the woods, trees falling and limbs flying in all directions. The boys thought it was the "elephant" sure enough. The road was soon cleared. The men were ordered to fall right and left into the woods and lie down. Considerable confusion occurred on account of the darkness, (the moon had just set and it wanted several hours of daylight,) and a good many lost themselves. As soon, however, as the locality of the enemy could be found out and a good position was obtained our artillery was brought into play. With a view to this, as well as to save our men from the great danger to which they were exposed, we retreated about half a mile. A brisk fire was kept up on both sides till daylight, when reinforcements were sent out, and the rebels retreated towards the Blackwater. The reinforcements only reached the ground in time to join the chase. Capts. Plank's and Warren's companies had the privilege of a hand in it. They were attached to the 13th Indiana, which is a crack regiment in these regions. There was no further engagements with the enemy except a sharp fire of about fifteen minutes between this last mentioned regiment and a detachment of mounted riflemen, who were perhaps left behind as a rear guard to the enemy. Our boys describe the bullets as falling around them as thick as hail.—The rebels retreated to their old position on the other side of the Blackwater, and our forces returned home. They reached camp about midnight the same day. Our boys, it being the first time they were under fire, did well, and were complimented by the Col. of the 13th Ind. I am satisfied that under our own officers Adams county will never have cause to be ashamed of the 165th. We had four slightly wounded—three of Capt. Funk's company and one of Capt. Gilliland's.

The whole loss on our side in killed, wounded and missing will be a trifle over a hundred. About thirty were killed, among whom were several officers. The Col. of the 167th, it is supposed, is mortally wounded. The loss of the enemy I have no means of ascertaining to any degree of certainty, but it is generally thought that their loss will not be as great as ours', because they had the advantage of ground, and their force was not as great as ours.—We took but few prisoners. The rebels are reported to be back at the same place again, so I expect we will soon have another tramp, when you will probably hear from us again.

BIGGS.

☞It is reported that the Confederates have again crossed the Blackwater river, having received reinforcements. Gen. Peck, at the head of the Federal forces, has gone out to meet them.—*Balt. Sun of Saturday.*

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

☞Common Deeds, Administrator's Deeds, Common Bonds, Judgment Bonds, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, Notes waiving exemption, Amicable Actions, Subpoenas, Summonses, Executions, School Statements, Naturalization Papers, &c., &c., printed on good paper, for sale at the COMPILER OFFICE.

LAST NOTICE.—We have erased a few names, but shall postpone striking off the most of our delinquent subscribers for a couple of weeks more, in the hope that within that time they will pay in whole or in part what is honestly our due. A number have already paid and many others are probably waiting an opportunity to do so. We hope that all who wish to continue the *Compiler* will see the necessity of complying with our terms, at least so long as we are compelled to pay the present enormous price for paper.

DEDICATION OF A NEW CHURCH.—The new German Reformed Church, recently erected in Pinetown, will be dedicated, the Lord willing, on the first Sabbath in March, (March 1st.) Divine services will begin on Friday evening previous and be continued over Saturday and Sunday. A number of clergyman from a distance are expected to be present. The community generally is respectfully invited to attend.

E. H. HOFFHEINS, Pastor.

SALE POSTPONED.—The sale of Town Lots advertised by Hon. Moses McClean, Executor of George Shryock, deceased, for Friday week, did not take place, on account of the inclemency of the weather—and has therefore been postponed to Wednesday, the 11th of February inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

VALENTINES.—Our enterprising neighbor, Mr. E. H. Minnigh, informs us that he is just opening a very large stock of comic and sentimental Valentines for the accommodation of the public, who always wish to have something of the kind ready for St. Valentine's day. And those who happen not to have their thoughts run in that way, will find every other kind of "good things" ready for their tastes. Give him a call.

☞The following is a list of the exchanged prisoners of Capt. Hunter's Company: Lieut. W. Horner, M. J. Coble, M. H. Plowman, Samuel Bostick, Jas. A. Scott, Oliver Welsh, Hiram King, Jas. McCullough, Jacob E. Myers, E. W. Maring, Reuben A. Flohr.

LITTLESTOWN.—The citizens of Littlestown will hold an election on the 28th inst., to determine whether that town shall be incorporated as a Borough or not. The Court has appointed Hon. Wm. McSherry and Dr. R. S. Seiss, Judges; and Dr. Edmund F. Shorb and Joseph Barker, Inspectors of said Election.

☞The "Franklin Literary Association" will celebrate its second Anniversary in the Church at Mummasburg, on Saturday evening, February 21st, 1863, with appropriate literary exercises. They respectfully invite the public.

☞Wm. Crawford, son of John Crawford, of this place, and brother-in-law of Hon. E. McPherson, has been appointed a Cadet at West Point. He was with the Anderson Troop in the battle of Murfreesboro', and behaved creditably on the occasion, it is said.

☞The "Americans of African descent," connected with the A. M. E. Church in this place, intend holding a Festival for the benefit of their Church on the evening of the 23d inst., in a large room on Washington street, near the Church. It will doubtless be patronized by a full house.

☞The next Orphan's Court will be held on Tuesday, the 24th of February inst.

☞The "Constitutional Union," heretofore published in Philadelphia by that sterling Democrat and prince of clever fellows, Hon. Thomas B. Florence, is to be removed to Washington city, where its issue will be resumed, under the same management, on the 22d of February. A Daily, Weekly, and Monthly paper will be published. The price of the Daily will be $8 per annum; of the weekly $2; and of the Monthly $1. The latter will be an octavo pamphlet of 48 pages. To clubs the price of the weekly will be two copies to one address, $3.50; ten copies, $17.50; twenty copies, $30. A generous support of this paper is recommended by all the conservative members of the present Congress, including the venerable Mr. Crittenden, of Kentucky. In order to place the enterprise in the outset on a solid basis, Mr. Florence invites all persons favorable to the establishment of a first-class daily Constitutional newspaper at Washington, to become personally interested in the enterprise by subscribing to the fund such sums as they shall think proper. These sums will be credited to them as stock in the concern, and they will be entitled to receive therefor newspapers or advertising, whenever desired, at the usual rates.

This is a great as well as a commendable enterprise, and Col. Florence is just the man to put it through. May he have the biggest kind of success, say we.

SUBSCRIBERS SHOULD PAY UP.—The Watertown Reformer thus concludes a well written article on "Money, Produce and Newspapers"—and we commend the suggestion it embodies to the careful consideration of a certain class of our subscribers: "There is one thing the people can do while printers are testing their ability to outlive the crisis, and that is to pay promptly and cheerfully their subscriptions. There is abundant means in the country now for doing this, and if done, it would go far to prevent the necessity of advancing the rates of newspapers. But a black cloud at mid-day is not more obvious to the eye, than that publishers of country newspapers cannot endure the present disproportion between outgoes for stock and income for subscriptions, except patrons exercise a sensible degree of nobleness in paying promptly at present rates."

☞An intensely shocking murder has been committed in Columbia county, Pa., a woman having massacred her three step-children, aged seven, nine and fourteen years.

☞The programme of the administration is said to be:—A vigorous prosecution of the war; Maj. General Hooker to attack Richmond; (he had better get there first;) Rosencrans to be heavily reinforced; Vicksburg and Port Hudson to be attacked by overwhelming forces; the Mississippi to be cleared of the enemy; these plans failing, the Administration will accept the mediation of Napoleon and recognize the Independence of the Southern Confederacy, they agreeing to gradual emancipation. This is what Bennett says.

☞It is reported in Washington that the committee of ways and means have agreed to recommend a large increase in the tax upon whiskey and tobacco; in the case of the former at least 50 cents per gallon. It is also reported that Mr. Chase will ask the committee to recommend an increase upon each article sufficient to make the duty $1 per gallon and $1 per pound.

☞Gold is now commanding a premium of *fifty-five* per cent. in Philadelphia and New York. In other words, it takes *one hundred and fifty-five* dollars in paper to buy $100 in gold! What glorious times we have!

☞Saturday next, the 14th of February, will be St. Valentine's day.

THE 165TH IN A BATTLE.—The rebel General Pryor crossed the Blackwater on the night of the 28th, with three regiments of infantry and five detached battalions of infantry, nine hundred cavalry and fourteen pieces of artillery. On the next night General Corcoran, under orders of General Peck, advanced to meet them, with six regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and two batteries (six guns each) of artillery. The rebels were found about ten miles from Suffolk. Our forces had gone within two hundred yards of the enemies' concealed batteries, when they opened, and having perfect command of the approach, our men suffered much; but by changing position, and a dashing charge by the infantry, the rebels were driven to seek another position, which they were soon forced to leave. They were then driven across the river, when it was deemed advisible that our men should return to camp. Four companies of the 165th Reg. P. M. were in the fight. Capt. Funk's and Capt. Gilliland's Companies were attached to the 6th Massachusetts, and Capt. Plank's and Capt. Warren's to the 13th Indiana. None were killed, we are happy to state—and but five wounded, and they only slightly, viz: John Holders, Adam Spindle and Wilson Brown, of Comp. A., (Capt. Funk's,) and Daniel Forney and Washington Hankey, of Comp. F., (Capt. Gilliland's.) It was thought all would be able to resume their duties in a day or two. Our troops behaved with great courage. The 167th Reg. P. M. refused when ordered to go into the fight, it is reported.

A dispatch to the New York Herald gives the total loss on the Federal side at 24 killed and 80 wounded—rebel loss not stated, but supposed to be heavy.

The Herald says, the fight occurred by moonlight, early in the morning. Colonel Knoderer, of the 167th Pennsylvania Regt. was dangerously wounded in the hip by a piece of shell. Captain Taylor, of the 113th New York, was killed, and General Corcoran made a narrow escape. Captain Blodgett of his staff was slightly wounded.

Capt. Kelly of the 69th New York was wounded in the arm, and amputation is thought to be necessary. Among the officers wounded is Capt. Lead of the 113th New York, slightly; Adjutant Britian, same regiment, slightly; Lieut. Baily, 11th Pennsylvania cavalry, slightly. Adjutant Allen, of the 6th Massachusetts, Lieutenants Wood and Marshall of the same regiment. Lieut. Santelle, of the 6th Massachusetts, was killed. Rebel sources of information state that Col. Page, of the 5th Virginia regiment, was killed. Among the rebel regiments engaged were the 54th, 63rd, 50th, and 29th Virginia regiments. The rebels received reinforcements.

☞Since writing the above, we have seen a letter from Capt. Gilliland to his brother, from which we are permitted to make the following interesting extracts:

"The shells came over and amongst us thick and fast, the most part just above our heads, about two feet, when we were flat on the ground. One shell killed and wounded three men about ten feet from me. I had two men slightly wounded—Alexander Jacobs, hurt on the nose, pretty badly—and Joseph Redding, in the back—a limb or part of an exploded shell fell on him. He is much better. None of them dangerously hurt. On our side we had about 75 or 80 killed and wounded; as for the other side, the same, I suppose.

"I have since learned that there were 104 killed and wounded—27 killed, the balance wounded. I saw 22 horses that were killed close by where we lay.

"None of our Regiment were killed; four or five were slightly wounded. It is a great wonder that half of them were not killed, for we were in the thickest part of the engagement."

STAMPS ON PROMISSORY NOTES.—As the season for sales of personal property is rapidly approaching, when large numbers of promissory notes are executed, it may be interesting to the public to know the scale of stamp duties which the law of 1862 imposes upon such notes. It is as follows:

From $20 to $100		$ 05
" 100 to 200		10
" 200 to 350		15
" 350 to 500		20
" 500 to 750		30
" 750 to 1,000		40
" 1,000 to 1,500		60
" 1,500 to 2,500		1 00
" 2,500 to 5,000		1 50

The penalty for violating the law is fifty dollars, and the instrument is rendered invalid and of no avail. These stamps can be procured, we believe, from Col. John L. Tate, Collector for this district.

The following are provisions of amendments to the Revenue Act:

SEC. 1. Empowers the assessors, assistant assessors, collectors and deputy collectors, appointed to administer oaths or affirmations in all cases where the same are required, provided that *no fees* shall be charged or allowed therefor.

SEC. 2. Refers to the collection of the Taxes in California and Oregon, and is of no importance here.

SEC. 3. Provides that no instrument, document, writing or paper of any description, required by law to be stamped, shall be deemed or held invalid and of no effect for the want of the particular kind or description of stamp designated for and denoting the duty charged on any such instrument, document, writing, or paper, provided a legal stamp, or stamps, denoting a duty of equal amount, shall have been duly affixed and used thereon: *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to any stamp appropriated to denote the duty charged on proprietary articles.

SEC. 4. Provides that all official instruments, documents, and papers, issued or used by the officers of the United States government shall be and hereby are exempt from duty.

SEC. 5. Provides that no instrument, document or writing, made, signed or issued, prior to the 1st of March, 1863, without being duly stamped, shall for that reason be deemed invalid and of no effect. Provided, that no such instrument or document, required by law to be stamped, issued prior to the day aforesaid, shall be admitted, or used as evidence in any court until a legal stamp shall be fixed thereto, and properly cancelled with the initials of name and the date. And the persons desiring to use any such instrument, or his agent or attorney, is authorized in the presence of the court to stamp the same.

☞In the State Senate, on Thursday, Mr. Clymer presented a petition from Berks county for the passage of a law preventing blacks and mulattoes from coming into the State. Three petitions of the same character were presented in the House.

Mr. Patton, of Greene county, presented a preamble and resolutions asserting that the present civil war might have been prevented by the adoption of the Crittenden compromise, and for the defeat of which the dominant party is responsible; that the war has been conducted as against the institution of slavery alone, and not for the restoration of the Union; that unless the Administration recedes from its inflammatory proclamation of emancipation and returns to the prosecution of the war under the Constitution, it can have no further claims upon the loyal State of Pennsylvania for men or for means to carry on the war. Laid over for a day.

☞Resolutions have been introduced in the Indiana Legislature declaring that the people of that State shall never be taxed to pay for the emancipation of negroes. Put them through!

☞The New York Tribune thinks the blockade of Charleston has been effectually broken, and that our Government must give sixty days' notice to the world before it can be resumed. The New York Herald, on the other hand, does not suppose that the Confederates can establish legal grounds for their claim.

☞Don't fail to read Chandler's letter, on our fourth page.

WAR NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Bold and Dashing Raid of the Confederate Gunboats at Charleston.

Dispatches from Charleston give accounts of what appears to be a serious disaster to the Federal blockading vessels off that harbor. It is stated that a Confederate naval force, consisting of two iron-clad gunboats, accompanied by three steamers, moved out from their anchorage at an early hour on Saturday morning week, and attacked and sunk two of the blockading fleet and set four others on fire and drove the rest away. The Confederates were under command of Commodore Ingraham.

The engagement commenced at 4 o'clock. The Palmetto State, with Commodore Ingraham on board, opened fire upon the Federal gunboat Mercedita, carrying eleven guns and one hundred and fifty-eight men, which was soon sunk in five fathoms of water. Her commander, Capt. Stellwagen, with a boat's crew, went on board and surrendered. One shot pierced her boiler, going clear through. Capt. Stellwagen and crew were paroled by Commodore Ingraham.

Captain Tucker, of the Chicora, reports sinking another Federal gunboat and the disabling of the steamship Quaker City.—The latter was set on fire by the Chicora, and hauled down her flag to surrender, but afterwards managed to escape, using only one wheel. She was very seriously damaged.

The number of the blockading fleet outside at the time of the attack was thirteen, with two first-class frigates, the Susquehanna and Canandagua.

Upon the return of the Confederate gunboats to the Charleston wharves, the British, French and Spanish consuls were taken out five miles beyond the usual anchorage of the blockading vessels, and seeing nothing of them, pronounced the blockade raised in their opinion. Commodore Ingraham and Gen. Beauregard, commanding the naval and land forces in that department, then issued a proclamation, "formally declaring the blockade by the U. States of the said city of Charleston, S. C., to be raised by the superior force of the Confederate States, from and after the 31st of January, A. D. 1863."

The Confederates claim that they did not lose a man—their boats not having been struck—whilst they state the Federal loss of life as heavy.

On Sunday twenty of the blockaders had re-appeared. Confederate advices from Charleston to the 3d inst. were received at Fortress Monroe. At that time the port was again thoroughly blockaded, the Federal iron-clads lying inside of the wooden vessels. An attack upon the city was momentarily expected. Richmond papers state that the Confederate Secretary of State had notified the foreign consuls in that city that official information had been received of the opening of the blockade at Charleston. It is also stated that a steamer was dispatched from Charleston to Nassau conveying to the British authorities there the same announcement.

☞The reported loss of the Federal gunboat John P. Smith, on the Stono river, is confirmed. About eight miles from Charleston, Lieut. Col. Yates placed twenty-one cannon, in a semi-circle, stretching on both sides of the river, around the gunboat John P. Smith, and at four o'clock in the afternoon of Friday week, opened a concentrated fire upon her. She replied with broadsides. The engagement lasted one hour, when the gunboat hauled down her flag and surrendered unconditionally, with 150 prisoners. The rebels put their loss at one wounded, and the Federal loss at eight killed and fifteen wounded. The John P. Smith had one Parrott gun, ten eight inch guns, and one thirty-four pounder. The rebels are getting her ready for sea.

☞A dispatch to a Richmond paper states that another attack was made on Fort McAllister, on the Ogeechee river, near Savannah, on Monday, by the iron-clad monitor Montauk, assisted by four gunboats and one mortar-boat. The attack was commenced in the morning and the fighting was kept up until after two o'clock in the afternoon, when the Federal vessels withdrew.

Confederate advices from Tennessee report that General Wheeler's cavalry attacked a fleet of twenty five Federal transports on the Cumberland river, and destroyed five, on Friday week. The fleet was accompanied by two gunboats. On coming down from Nashville, on Saturday, General Wheeler's cavalry destroyed a locomotive and five cars at Lavergne, and captured the guard of fifty-two men.

Gen. Pryor, commander of the Confederates in the recent engagement on the Blackwater, claims that it was a success of the Southern forces, and that they did not lose fifty in killed and wounded.

The report from Paducah, Ky., is that Fort Donelson was attacked early on Tuesday morning, and that the fight was still going on at four o'clock P. M. Reinforcements were arriving.

The opening of the canal near Vicksburg is progressing, but the Confederates have planted a battery opposite its lower end, which commands it. Gen. Grant has arrived there. Gen. Longstreet is said to have gone to Tennessee with thirteen brigades.

Gen. Rosencrans has issued orders forbidding the issue of passes to civilians to travel south of Louisville, and the fact is taken as indicative of an intention on his part to renew active operations at an early day.—Large reinforcements are continually arriving at Louisville and being dispatched South.

A dispatch from Nashville states that a camp of Confederates at Middletown, fifteen miles west of Murfreesboro', was surprised and captured on the 2nd inst. The colonel commanding and all his officers were made prisoners.

The Alabama is reported to have been seen off the mouth of the Mississippi week before last.

The Confederate attack on Fort Donelson proves to have been a failure. One of the Federal batteries was captured, but was afterwards retaken. The Confederate loss is reported at one hundred and thirty-five killed and wounded and fifty prisoners.—The Federal loss is supposed to be between forty and fifty. The Confederate Gen. Forrest was among the wounded.

OUT OF ORDER.

It is stated that General Grant has ordered General McClernand to leave Arkansas, because that State belongs to another Department. In consequence of this, there can be no further captures made on the Arkansas and White rivers, by the forces that so distinguished themselves at Arkansas Post, St. Charles, Duval's Bluff and Des Arc. It turns out to be wholly out of order to achieve all these victories. The forts were destroyed, the guns were captured and six or seven thousand prisoners were taken in violation of regulations.—General McClernand, in going beyond the red-tape bounds, has been guilty of insubordination, and he must get back as fast as possible. All this looks very absurd. Are geographical lines to control the movements of our armies? Is a corps belonging to one military department forbidden to operate against a hostile force a few miles over the boundary of another department? If such is the peremptory and positive regulation in our army, the sooner it is modified the better. A military force ought to be at liberty to fight an enemy wherever it can find him. As it happens, the only important successes we have had for nearly a year, in the Southwest, have been obtained by violating regulations. Let us have a few more such violations, and the country will be better satisfied.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

☞It is stated that Burnside strenuously and persistently recommends the reinstatement of Gen. McClellan as the Commander-in-Chief of the army of the Potomac.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

☞Mr. Boileau, publisher of the Philadelphia Evening Journal, has been discharged from Fort McHenry. A dispatch says he has given his parole that, in future, he will not publish any matter of a treasonable or inflammatory character.—There was nothing treasonable or inflammatory in what he did publish—it was in bad taste and indiscreet, that's all. But Boileau certainly never was made for a martyr; he got scared, felt uncomfortable, wanted to go home, recanted, and was absolved. The *man* is evidently not worth making a fuss over—but the principle *is*.—*Patriot & Union.*

☞Gen. Burnside has been handsomely received in New York, and the Boston folks are trying to kill Gen. McClellan with kindness. What will "Massa Linkum" say?

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Flour	6 00 to 6 50
Rye Flour	4 75
White Wheat	1 50 to 1 60
Red Wheat	1 40 to 1 45
Corn	75
Rye	80
Oats	60
Buckwheat	60
Clover Seed	6 50
Timothy Seed	1 50 to 2 00
Flax Seed	2 00
Plaster of Paris	8 00
Plaster ground, per bag	1 00
Pork	5 50

BALTIMORE.—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour	6 12 to 7 25
Wheat	1 66 to 2 00
Rye	1 00 to 1 08
Corn	89 to 98
Oats	42 to 72
Clover Seed	7 25 to 7 50
Timothy Seed	2 75 to 3 00
Beef Cattle, per hund	7 50 to 10 00
Hogs, per hund	6 50 to 7 25
Hay	21 00 to 23 00
Whiskey	65 to 66
Guano, Peruvian, per ton	82 00

HANOVER.—THURSDAY LAST.

Flour, from wagons	6 37
Do. from stores	7 00
Wheat	1 40 to 1 60
Rye	85
Corn	75
Oats	57
Clover Seed	6 50
Timothy Seed	3 00
Plaster	7 00

Special Notices.

New Jersey Lands for Sale, ALSO, GARDEN OR FRUIT FARMS, suitable for Grapes, Peaches, Pears, Raspberries, Strawberries, Blackberries, Currants, &c., of 1, 2½, 5, 10 or 20 acres each, at the following prices for the present, viz: 20 acres for $200, 10 acres for $110, 5 acres for $60, 2½ acres for $40, 1 acre for $20. Payable by one dollar a week.

Also, good Cranberry lands, and village lots in CHETWOOD, 25 by 100 feet, at $10 each, payable by one dollar a week. The above lands and farms are situated at Chetwood, Washington township, Burlington county, New Jersey. For further information apply, with a P. O. Stamp, for a circular, to

B. FRANKLIN CLARK,
No. 90 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y.
Jan. 26, 1863.

Coughs! Consumption.—Sufferers! send ONE DOLLAR to Dr. DUNGER, Baltimore, Md., and receive, by return mail, a box of his WONDERFULLY CHEERING CERTAIN CURE CONSUMPTIVE COMPOUND. A box lasts six weeks! [Jan. 26, 1863. 4m

A Card to the Suffering.

The Rev. WILLIAM COSGROVE, while laboring as a Missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great City of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by these disorders.

Desirous of benefitting others, I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.

Address Rev. WM COSGROVE,
439 Fulton Avenue,
Brooklyn, N. Y.
Dec. 15, 1862. 1y

MARRIED.

On the 31 inst., at York, by Rev. S. Eagle, CHAS. E. KUHN, Esq., of East Berlin, to Miss JEANNIE MYERS, daughter of Mr. John Henry Myers, of Latimore township—all of this co.

On the 3d inst., by Rev. Jacob Ziegler, Mr. SAMUEL BUCHER to Miss SARAH KATE BOYER, both of Straban township.

On the 5th inst., by Rev. A. Essick, Mr. ARCHIBALD CURREY, of Liberty township, to Miss REBECCA KEMPER, of Straban twp.

At Conowago Chapel, on the 20th ult., by Rev. Father Mars, Mr. SAMUEL BROWN to Mrs. MARIA CROSTA, both of Berwick tp.

On the 27th ult., by Rev. L. T. Williams, Mr. J. EZRA SHOEMAKER, of Carroll county, Md., to Miss SARAH E. MARING, of Adams co.

At the Hygienic Institute, Geneva, N. Y., on the 7th ult., by Rev. Dr. Watson, of Milton, Pa., HENRY W. WATSON, Esq., to Miss MARY MONTGOMERY, both of Williamsport, Pa.

On the 27th ult., by Rev. Dr. Hauer, Mr. WILLIAM RABER to Miss CATHARINE HOKE, both of York county.

On the 29th ult., by the same, Mr. PETER STAUFFER to Miss MARY SPANGLER, both of York county.

DIED.

☞Obituary notices 3 cents per line for all over four lines—cash to accompany notice.

In Menallen township, on the 27th ult., of diptheria, MARGARET, aged 8 years 11 months and 10 days; on the same day, MARY, aged 2 years 9 months and 14 days; and on the 31st ult., GEORGE NICHOLAS, aged 4 years 5 months and 28 days—all children of Jeremiah Taughinbaugh.

On the 30th ult., in Menallen township, Miss MARIA MOWERY, aged 41 years 5 months and 21 days.

On the 29th ult., in Menallen township, ELIZA JANE, daughter of David and Christina Miller, aged 3 years 10 months and 12 days.

On the 29th ult., SARAH ANN E., daughter of Henry Lupp, of Butler township, aged 10 years and 2 days.

On the 1st inst., HARRIET MINERVA M., daughter of Borons Dietrick, of Hunterstown, aged 2 months and 25 days.

Near Shipley's store, on the 22d ult., SARAH MANELIA, daughter of Mr. Israel and Angeline Chronister, aged 7 years 1 month and 11 days.

On the 27th ult., after a short illness, at the residence of his son-in-law, in Chester county, Mr. JOHN TOWNSEND, formerly of this county, in the 83d year of his age.

On the 29th ult., in Fairfield, Mr. ROBERT SLEMMONS, aged about 80 years.

On the 26th ult., of diptheria, HESTER ANN, only daughter of George and Catharine Waybright, of Cumberland township, aged 17 years 10 months and 11 days.

Savings Institution.

THE FARMERS' & MECHANICS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION of Adams county, receives Money on Deposite daily, from 9 o'clock, a. m., to 3 o'clock, p. m. Interest on Deposites from 3 to 5 per cent. Special Deposites paid agreeably to notice, and transient Deposites on demand, with interest.
Gettysburg, Feb. 9, 1863. 6t

CUCUMBER PICKLES, a large lot just received from the city, in prime order, at KALBFLEISCH'S.

DR. TOBIAS' celebrated Derby Condition Powders, for Horses and Cattle, for sale at Dr. HORNER'S Drug Store.

FOR Gentlemen we have Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Tweeds, Jeans, &c., as cheap as can be found elsewhere. A. SCOTT & SON.

BUFFALO ROBES.—A splendid lot just received at PICKING'S.

Large Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.—On TUESDAY, the 17th day of FEBRUARY inst., the subscribers, Executors of the last will and testament of HENRY WANTZ, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, at the late residence of said decedent, the following highly valuable Real and Personal Property, viz:

THE MANSION, situate in the borough of Gettysburg, Pa., on the north side of the town, having a delightful sunny exposure. The property consists of a commodious and convenient two-story Frame Weatherboarded Dwelling HOUSE, with two-story Back-building, surrounded by the choicest shade and fruit trees in full growth; a new Bank Barn, with Carriage House, Corn Crib, Wood House, Chicken House, Hog Pen, and every other convenience; a neverfailing well of water with a pump in it, and a cistern, near the kitchen door. Connected with the property are about 24 ACRES OF LAND, in excellent condition, yielding equal to limestone. There have been started two Orchards, one of Apple and the other Peach, in fine growth, and just beginning to bear. This is one of the most desirable places of residence to be found in the county, or out of it, and presents a chance to purchase such as is rarely had. The land and buildings will be offered entire, or in lots, as may suit purchasers—and if not sold, will be for rent.

At the same time and place, will be sold all the decedent's Personal Property, viz: 1 FAMILY HORSE, 1 Cow, (fresh-milched,) 1 two-seated Carriage, 1 Trotting Buggy, Sleigh & Bells, Buffalo Robe, 2 sets of excellent new Gears, 2 sets of Carriage Harness, 1 set Buggy Harness, 1 Cart, Ploughs and Harrows, Shovel Plough and Corn Fork, Winnowing Mill, Horse Rake, Forks, Shovels, Rakes, &c. Wheat, Corn and Oats, by the bushel; Hay and Straw by the ton, and Corn-fodder by the bundle.

Also, a splendid lot of Household Furniture, such as—a Rosewood Marble-top CENTRE TABLE, Mahogany Extension Table, Dining and Kitchen Tables; a set of elegant Parlor Chairs, a large lot of Common Chairs, Rocking Chairs, 3 Sofas, 1 Settee, Damask Curtains, Blinds, with fixtures, Brussels, Ingrain and Common Carpetings, large gilt Looking Glasses, Mahogany do., Mahogany Wardrobes, Bureaus, Desks, Wash Stands, a large lot of Bedding and Bedsteads, of various styles, Clocks, Stoves and Pipe, Copper and Iron Kettles, Queensware, Glass-ware, Crockery-ware, Tubs, Barrels; a large lot of Bacon, Lard, and Apple-butter, with many other articles not inserted. Also, a first-rate Double-barreled Gun.

☞Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., on said day—and if not all sold on the day named, the sale will be continued at the same hour on the day following. Attendance given and terms made known by

GEO. W. WANTZ,
SAMUEL SWOPE,
A. W. Flemming, Auct. Executors.
Feb. 9, 1863. ts

Public Sale.

ON MONDAY, the 16th day of FEBRUARY inst., the subscriber, intending to remove, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, the following personal property, viz:

1 HORSE, 2 Cows, 2 Shoats, 3 Wagons, 1 new Rockaway Buggy, Sleigh and Sled, Plough, Harrow, Winnowing Mill; Corn by the bushel, Hay by the ton, and Corn-fodder by the bundle.—Also Household and Kitchen Furniture, such as Beds and Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Stove and Pipe, Sink, Carpeting, Clock, Iron Kettle, Tubs, Barrels, and a great variety of other articles.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

ADAM HARTLAUB, JR.
Feb. 9, 1863. ts

Public Sale.

ON SATURDAY, the 21st of FEBRUARY inst., the subscriber, as Agent for the Heirs of Peter Weikert, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, A HALF LOT OF GROUND, situate in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, adjoining the late residence of said decedent on the North and an alley on the South, having a one story Log Dwelling HOUSE, with a Frame Stable, an excellent well of water, and a variety of fruit trees, thereon. It is a desirable location, and in a pleasant neighborhood. The property will be shown by the undersigned.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JACOB BENNER, Agent.
Feb. 9, 1863. ts

Public Sale.

DAVID HEAGY, residing 2 miles north of Gettysburg, will offer at Public Sale, his entire stock of personal property, consisting of Stock, Farming Utensils, and including all his Household Furniture, except Bedding, together with a lot of Carpenter Tools, on the 23d day of FEBRUARY inst. For further particulars see handbills. [Feb. 9, 1863. ts

Auctioneering.

THE undersigned, having obtained License under the United States Excise Law, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues the business of Auctioneering and Sale Crying, and will be glad to receive a liberal share of the public's patronage. He promises satisfaction to all who may employ him. Charges moderate. Residence, in Mountpleasant township, half a mile south of Hann's Station. Post office address, Granite P. O., Adams county, Pa.

JOHN STALLSMITH.
Feb. 9, 1863. 2½m*

Collateral Inheritance Tax.

THE whole amount of the Collateral Inheritance Tax, received by the Register and Recorder of Adams county, for the year ending 31st December, 1862, $1,465 82.

The amounts received are as follows, and from the estates of the following named decedents:

Nicholas Detter,	$45 00
" "	12 64
Maria Boyer,	84 15
Maria McClellan,	15 00
Jacob Heltzel,	159 90
Anna McGinly,	65 39
Catharine Hartman,	54 66
Barbara Spangler,	110 11
William Gardner,	56 46
Mary Toland,	27 00
Christina Wonderlich,	35 00
Baltzer Snyder,	150 00
" "	75 00
Abraham Sample,	38 00
Catharine Harman,	39 26
George Shryock,	498 35
	$1,465 82
Deduct 5 per cent. for collection,	73 29
Balance due Commonwealth,	$1,392 53

I hereby certify that the above is correct.
J. C. NEELY, Auditor.
Feb. 9, 1863. 4t

Auctioneering.

THE undersigned, having obtained License under the United States Excise Law, begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues the business of Auctioneering and Sale Crying, and will be glad to receive a continuance of the liberal patronage extended to him. An experience of 10 years warrants him in promising satisfaction to all. Charges moderate. Residence in Germany township—post office address, Littlestown, Adams county, Pa. JACOB KLUNK.
Jan. 19, 1863. 3t*

New Restaurant.

THE undersigned has opened a Restaurant, at the corner of York and Liberty streets, Gettysburg, where he will keep everything in the eating line in season—also Ale, Lager, and Cider, Segars, Tobacco, &c. He is likewise fitting up a Saloon for Ice Cream at the same place. He hopes, by attention to business and a desire to please, to receive a liberal share of custom. HENRY W. CHRISMER.
May 5, 1862.

THE American Excelsior Coffee and Broma, for sale at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

DOMESTICS, Prints, Ginghams, Brilliants &c., at A. SCOTT & SON'S.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN—the purest and best baking powder in use—at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, in great variety, at SCHICK'S.

A Small Farm

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber offers at Private Sale, the SMALL FARM he now occupies, situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Stephen Gettier, Frederick Furney and others, containing 28 Acres, more or less, improved with a new two-story Frame HOUSE, new Bank Barn, Wagon Shed and Corn Crib, a well of neverfailing water at the dwelling, (the water from which is conveyed into the barn-yard,) two Orchards of choice fruit, &c. The land is under good cultivation, having been well limed, and under good fencing. The land is equal to limestone.

Possession will be given on the first day of April next. Terms easy. Apply on the premises. JOSEPH A. ORNDORFF.
Feb. 2, 1863. 2m*

A Valuable Farm

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber, wishing to decline farming, offers at private sale, his fine IMPROVED FARM, of 106 Acres, more or less, with improvements thereon, besides having been limed several times, and under good fencing, with a fine young Orchard of choice fruit.—The improvements consist of a Two-story Brick-cased HOUSE, with a good brick Kitchen attached, and all the necessary out-buildings—Spring House, Barn, Wagon Sheds, Corn Cribs, &c., with water running through the barn-yard.—About 12 acres of the above are valuable Wood Land.

☞If not sold at private sale it will be offered at public sale on the 28th day of FEBRUARY, on the farm, ¾ of a mile from Emmitsburg, Md., on the road to Gettysburg, Pa.—Terms made known on day of sale.

HENRY HANN, JR.
Jan. 26, 1863. ts

Notice.

NICHOLAS STARNER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Nicholas Starner, late of Franklin twp., Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

CATHARINE STARNER, Adm'x.
PETER KETTEMAN, Adm'r.
Feb. 2, 1863. 6t

Notice.

ELIZA FRIEDT'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Eliza Friedt, late of Hamilton township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Berwick township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL BROWN, Adm'r.
Jan. 26, 1863. 6t

Notice.

PIUS LAWRENCE'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Pius Lawrence, late of Conowago township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Mountpleasant township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. SAMUEL SHORB, Adm'r.
Jan. 26, 1863. 6t*

Notice.

THE subscriber, having been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Committee of the person and estate of Abraham Brough, a lunatic, of Huntington township, Adams county, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims or demands against said Brough to present the same to the subscriber, residing in said township, for settlement, and all persons indebted to make immediate payment. WM. B. GARDNER.
Jan. 26, 1863. 6t

Notice.

WILLIAM F. ASPER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of William F. Asper, late of Latimore township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in York county, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. JACOB BRENNEMAN, Adm'r.,
Mount Top P. O., York county.
Jan. 26, 1863. 6t*

Notice.

J. BALTZER BECHER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of J. Baltzer Becher, late of Butler township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, she hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MARIA BECHER, Adm'x.
Jan. 19, 1863. 6t*

Notice.

ALEXIUS ROBINSON'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Alexius Robinson, late of Oxford township, Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES ROBINSON, Ex'r.
Jan. 5, 1863. 6t

Notice.

ISAAC HESS'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Isaac Hess, late of Latimore township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN LONG, Adm'r.
Jan. 12, 1863. 6t*

Caution.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.—The undersigned hereby warns all persons against hunting or otherwise trespassing on his premises, in Hamilton township, Adams county. He has already suffered too much in this way, and will tolerate no more of it. All persons disregarding this notice do it at the risk of the law. DANIEL MILLER.
Jan. 26, 1863. 3t*

General McClellan

EXPECTED IN GETTYSBURG.—Everybody be prepared. The undersigned would most respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Gettysburg and its vicinity to call and examine his well selected stock of goods, as he has just returned from the city with as fine an assortment of goods in his line as you will find in this or any other town.

Ladies, now is the time to call and get those fine woolen Scarfs, Sheneal Scarfs, fine Gauntlets, woolen Under-sleeves, and all those nice little fixtures for the toilet in the way of Brushes, Combs and Perfumeries, all of which can be had at No. 113, right opposite the Bank.

Gentlemen, a word to you. H. G. Carr's is the place to get the best and cheapest underclothing in the town as follows: Over-shirts, Under-shirts, Drawers of all kinds, long and short Stockings from 13 cents up to 75 cents a pair. Soldiers, a few remarks to you: H. G. Carr's is the place to get those good Buckskin Gauntlets, Army Socks, all kinds of Army Knives and heavy Knives; also knife, fork and spoon all in one; the regular army Shirts and Drawers, Sleeping Caps, woolen Scarfs of all kinds. Smokers, H. G. Carr has as fine an assortment of Smoking Tobacco and Pipes as you can chase up any place. Chewing Tobacco and Cigars of all kinds and prices.

Also, Hardware, Queensware, all kinds of Spices, Groceries, first-rate Cider and Grape Vinegar, all kinds of Fancy Soaps, all kinds of Essences, Patent Medicines, Coal Oil and Lamps, and a very handsome assortment of Perfumeries. Now is the time. Come one, come all, and give us a call. Don't forget the place, No. 113, in East York street, opposite the Bank, H. G. CARR, Agent.
Nov. 17, 1862.

PURE GROUND SPICES, selected and ground expressly for Dr. ROBERT HORNER'S New Drug Store.

Good News for Everybody!

COME TO GOLDMAN'S,
AT SAMSON'S OLD STAND!
ALL NEW GOODS!

CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!

Isaac Goldman, just from Baltimore, has opened a Clothing and Variety Store at Samson's Old Corner, on the Diamond, in Gettysburg, where he offers a large stock of Goods in his line, and which he will sell at prices so low as to astonish all buyers. His assortment, which will be found made of the best materials in the best manner, comprises everything in the line of Men's & Boys' Wear, viz:

Over Coats, a large variety;
Dress Coats, a large variety;
Sack Coats, a large variety;
Pantaloons, a large variety;
Vests, a large variety;
Shirts, Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties,
Gloves, Suspenders, Carpet Bags,
Knives, Port Monnaies,
Gentlemen's Dressing Combs, &c.
Heavy Boots, not to be beat;
Segars, Tobacco,
Fine assortment of Pipes, &c., &c.

Give him a call. No trouble to show Goods. By selling good Goods, at moderate profits, he hopes to please all purchasers. Don't forget "the Spot"—Samson's Old Corner.
Gettysburg, Dec. 15, 1862.

Grand Jury Report.

TO the Honorable the Judges of the several Courts of Adams county:

The Grand Inquest of Adams county, for January Sessions, A. D., 1863, would respectfully report: That they visited the Alms House and Jail of the county; that at the former they found every thing required for the inmates; buildings cleanly, and the general superintendence good. At the Jail they found the buildings insecure, and would recommend to the Commissioners to make such repairs as would insure the safe-keeping of the prisoners.

SAMUEL LOHR, Foreman.

John Patterson,	Adam Minter,
Joseph L. Shorb,	Jacob Klunk,
John Musselman,	H. B. Cromer,
Benjamin Miller,	Henry Wiest,
Henry Benner,	Jno. W. McConnell,
David Dull,	Jacob Yealy,
Samuel Geiselman,	Samuel Faber,
George Grass,	H. Hartzell,
Jacob Stauffer,	Phineas Rogers,
Joseph Wolf,	Washington Rahn.

Jan. 26, 1863.

Fresh Groceries,

NEW NOTIONS, FINE LIQUORS, &C.—The undersigned has just returned from the city with the largest stock of new goods he has yet laid in, which, having bought for cash, he is prepared to sell as low as anybody here or elsewhere. He will enumerate a portion of his stock: COFFEES, SUGARS, Molasses, Cheese, Bacon, Potatoes, Salt, Vinegar, Spices, Candles, Soaps, Brooms, Brushes, Halters, Bed Cords, Cedar and Willow Ware, SEGARS and TOBACCOS, large lots of best and common brands; with all sorts of NOTIONS.

He has a finer stock of LIQUORS than is usually found outside of the cities, viz: Imported and Domestic Brandies, four kinds, the best for medicinal uses; Old Rye, very superior, for the same purpose; Imported Wines, also Domestic Wine; Schiedam Schnapps, Rums, Whiskies, &c. Every article is warranted to be what it is sold for.

Recollect, this is the place to buy cheap.—Let such as doubt it call, and they will be convinced. GEO. F. KALBFLEISCH.
Jan. 19, 1863.

Ho! for New Year!

JUST arrived, at CODORI & GILLESPIE'S, a fresh supply of FRESH GROCERIES, of all kinds, the best and nicest ever brought to Gettysburg. A splendid article of FLOUR on hand—also New York BUCKWHEAT MEAL; superior No. 1 MACKEREL; FRUITS and CONFECTIONS, a large variety, all fresh; a new lot of Cedar and Willow Ware; a large and fine assortment of Coal Oil Lamps, with an excellent article of Coal Oil. We are also prepared to alter Lamps to be used for Coal Oil. On hand all choice brands of Segars and Smoking and Chewing Tobaccos. Give us a call. We cannot enumerate a tenth of our articles.—You will find everything that is usually kept in a first class Family Grocery.

CODORI & GILLESPIE.
Gettysburg, Dec. 29, 1862.

Second Arrival.

MORE MEN CALLED FOR!—5,000 ABLE BODIED MEN AND BOYS WANTED IMMEDIATELY—

To buy Overcoats from Picking,
To buy Overcoats from Picking.
To buy Overcoats from Picking.
To buy Dress Coats from Picking,
To buy Dress Coats from Picking.
To buy Dress Coats from Picking.
To buy Business Coats from Picking,
To buy Business Coats from Picking.
To buy Business Coats from Picking.
To buy Pantaloons from Picking,
To buy Pantaloons from Picking,
To buy Pantaloons from Picking.
To buy dress & common Vests from Picking.
To buy dress & common Vests from Picking.
To buy dress & common Vests from Picking.
To buy Buffalo and Gum Shoes from Picking.
To buy Clocks of all kinds from Picking.
To buy Violins and Accordeons from Picking.
To buy Gloves and Hosiery from Picking.
To buy Shirts and Drawers from Picking.
To buy Trunks and Carpet Sacks from Picking.
To buy Umbrellas and Canes from Picking.
To buy Notions, &c., &c., from Picking.

☞Notwithstanding the heavy advance on all articles of clothing, I am still selling goods at astonishingly low prices. Call and see.
Dec. 22, 1862. F. B. PICKING.

The Magic Time Observer,

THE PERFECTION OF MECHANISM, being a Hunting and Open Face, or Lady's or Gentleman's Watch combined.

One of the prettiest, most convenient, and decidedly the best and cheapest time-piece for general and reliable use, ever offered. It has within it and connected with its machinery, its own winding attachment, rendering a key entirely unnecessary. The cases of this Watch are composed of two metals, the outer one being fine 16 carat gold. It has the improved ruby action lever movement, and is warranted an accurate time-piece. Price, superbly engraved, per case of a half dozen, $204.00.—Sample Watches, in neat morocco boxes, for those proposing to buy at wholesale, $35, sent by express, with bill payable on delivery.—Soldiers must remit payment in advance, as we cannot collect from those in the Army.

Address
HUBBARD BROS. & CO., Sole Importers,
Cor. Nassau & John Sts., New York.
Jan. 5, 1863. 6t

Fancy Furs!

JOHN FAREIRA, No. 718 Arch St., below Eighth, south side, Philadelphia, importer and manufacturer of and dealer in all kinds of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's wear. I desire to say to my friends of Adams and the surrounding counties that I have now in store, one of the largest and most beautiful assortments of all kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's Wear, that will be worn during this Fall and Winter.

My Furs were purchased in Europe, previous to the rise in Sterling Exchange, and the New Duty imposed on all Furs, imported since the first of August.

I would also state, that as long as my stock lasts, I will offer it at prices proportionate to what the goods cost me; but it will be impossible for me to Import and Manufacture any more Furs, and sell them at the same prices, owing to the unsettled state of the affairs of the Country.

☞Remember the name, number and street.
JOHN FAREIRA,
718 Arch Street, Philad'a.
Sept. 15, 1862. 5m

Attention!

THE CHEAPEST JEWELRY HOUSE IN THE WORLD!—4,318 Pieces of Assorted Jewelry for $50.—A complete list of fine Gold, Plated and Oreide Jewelry, sent free. Address J. A. SALISBURY, Agent,
Jan. 26, 1863. 6t Providence, R. I.

Receipts and Expenditures

OF ADAMS COUNTY FOR 1862.

Commissioners' Office, Adams co., Pa.

Agreeably to an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to raise County Rates and Levies," requiring the Commissioners of the respective counties to publish a Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures yearly, We, the Commissioners of Taxes of said County, Report as follows, to wit: from the 8th day of January, 1862, to the 10th day of January, 1863—both days inclusive:

H. B. DANNER, Esq., Treasurer, and the Commissioners, in account with the County of Adams, as follows:

DR.

To cash in hands of former Treasurer at last settlement,		$234 59
Outstanding County Taxes and Quit Rents in hands of Collectors,		18,839 37
County Rates & Levies assessed for 1862:		
Bor. of Gettysburg,	$1,322 17	
" " Quit Rents,	175 04	
Cumberland township,	1,213 82	
Germany "	981 44	
Oxford "	1,054 84	
Huntington "	1,149 25	
Latimore "	776 03	
Hamiltonban "	1,104 80	
Liberty "	663 85	
Franklin "	1,354 15	
Straban "	1,482 06	
Menallen "	906 42	
Mountpleasant "	1,290 01	
Mountjoy "	945 88	
Reading "	1,168 91	
Hamilton "	945 77	
Conowago "	996 73	
Butler "	860 30	
Union "	1,199 82	
Freedom "	881 95	
Tyrone "	740 94	
Berwick "	398 08	
Berwick bor.,	222 44	
		21,836 50
Loans from Bank and sundry persons,		8,980 00
Abatement on State Quota,		788 82
Cash from S. Wolf, Sheriff, jury fees for 1862,		29 40
Cash from H. J. Myers, Esq., donation of witness fees in the contested election of John Busbey,		197 22
Cash from Michael Dellone, and others, a donation towards the erection of Berlin bridge,		250 00
Cash from D. Ziegler, Sr., Administrator of Waybright Ziegler, in part on account,		500 00
Cash from V. & J. Warner, in full on old Court House,		87 00
Cash from H. G. Carr, in part on judgment,		107 00
Cash from Amos Plank, Adm'r of Riddlemoser's estate,		11 88
Cash from sundry persons for costs and fines,		103 00
Additional tax from sundry persons for 1862,		12 36
Exonerated tax,		6 22
Quit Rents omitted in former account,		175 04
		$52,158 44

The Outstanding County Tax and Quit Rents appear to be in the hands of the following Collectors, viz:

Years.	Collectors. Bor. & Twps.	Dolls. Cts.
1854.	John E. Heikes, Huntington,	8 58
1855.	Samuel Sadler, Tyrone,	6 83
1857.	H. G. Carr, Gettysburg,	87 75
"	" " Quit Rents,	154 12
"	Jacob C. Pittenturf, Tyrone,	15 52
1858.	E. W. Stahle,† Franklin,	328 66
"	Jacob Cashman, Mountpleasant,	304 33
1859.	Emanuel Ziegler, Gettysburg,	411 18
"	" " Quit Rents,	178 50
"	Phineas Marsden, Mountpleasant,	26 70
"	Wm. Slifer, Union,	81 98
1860.	R. D. Armor, Gettysburg,	240 25
"	" " Quit Rents,	73 50
"	John G. Byers, Germany,	180 53
"	Wm. Overdeer, Menallen,	280 05
"	Samuel Delap, Tyrone,	159 35
"	Emanuel Neidich, Reading,	81 22
"	Aaron Wisler, Butler,	183 17
1861.	John L. Holtzworth,† Gettysburg,	275 68
"	" " Quit Rents,	175 04
"	Hamilton Myers,† Huntington,	201 03
"	J. H. Baumgardner,† Hamiltonban,	183 78
"	E. Brough, Menallen,	79 00
"	Daniel Cashman,† Straban,	321 21
"	Joseph Rebert, Franklin,	67 71
"	David Herman,† Tyrone,	207 87
"	James H. Collins, Mountjoy,	60 25
"	Geo. Baker, Reading,	132 14
"	Samuel Harris,† Butler,	474 44
"	Joseph Kepner, Berwick bor.,	7 74
1862.	H. D. Wattles, Gettysburg,	222 17
"	" " Quit Rents,	75 04
"	Henry Clutz,† Cumberland,	672 40
"	Geo. Sheely,† Germany,	656 66
"	John Haines,† Oxford,	117 84
"	David W. Miller,† Huntington,	856 50
"	Jacob Stitzell, Latimore,	101 03
"	Robert McCleaf,† Hamiltonban,	804 80
"	E. R. A. Moore, Liberty,	96 85
"	Wesley R. Lott,† Franklin,	765 10
"	Geo. Thomas,† Straban,	588 87
"	Thomas Blocher, Menallen,	231 42
"	Henry J. Hemler,† Mountpleasant,	588 82
"	Henry Beitler,† Mountjoy,	359 97
"	Thomas N. Dicks,† Reading,	310 91
"	Albert W. Storm,† Hamilton,	436 77
"	Nathaniel Gitt,† Conowago,	376 73
"	Jacob B. Lease, Butler,	451 46
"	Jesse R. Wentz,* Union,	421 69
"	Solomon Baker,* Freedom,	97 77
"	Jonas Sterner,† Tyrone,	505 94
"	Samuel Brown,† Berwick tp.,	111 08
		$13,867 93

Those marked * paid in full.
Those marked † paid in part.

CR.

By Orders paid out as follows:

Auditing and settling public accounts,	$42 00
J. C. Neely, Esq., Auditor appointed by the Court to audit public accounts,	15 00
Printing, blanks, &c.,	509 81
Sheriff's bills of Court costs,	371 60
Clerk's pay,	200 00
Abatement to Collectors of 5 per cent.,	1,074 88
Fox and Wild Cat scalps,	20 25
General Jury and Tip Staves' pay,	1,204 23
Assessors' pay,	649 60
Jailors' fees for keeping prisoners and turnkey,	349 97
Wood, stone coal, hauling, &c., for public buildings,	344 19
Repairs at public buildings,	47 67
Grand Jury and Tip Staves' pay,	309 60
Prothonotary, Register and Clerk of Sessions' fees,	120 55
Tax refunded to sundry persons,	5 26
Court Cryer's pay,	113 00
Certificates of Constables' returns,	85 99
Counsel fees,	50 00
Treasurer of Alms House,	7,300 00
Postage and stationery for offices,	101 86
Notes and interest paid Bank and sundry persons,	2,268 76
Quit Rents paid Marcus Samson,	1 00
Wm. B. McClellan, Esq., District Attorney's fees,	75 00
Wm. A. Duncan, Esq., District Attorney's fees,	102 00
J. H. Marshall, Esq., Commissioner's pay,	193 50
Wm. B. Gardner, Esq., " "	193 50
Ephraim Myers, Esq., " "	193 50
Keeping prisoners at E. penitentiary,	24 08
Samuel Wolf, Sheriff, conveying prisoners to the House of Refuge,	113 32
Justices' and Constables' fees for committing vagrants,	24 90
Justices' fees for inquisitions,	122 68
Railroad Co. for freight,	16 26
Hardware for public buildings,	101 09
James McSherry for painting Conowago bridge,	25 00
Bedding and clothing for prison,	45 90
Medical attendance on prisoners,	17 50
Telegraph Company,	20 00
Gas Company,	25 60
Adams County Agricultural Society,	200 00
J. P. Boas, Sheriff of Dauphin county, conveying prisoner from Harrisburg to Gettysburg,	17 44
Sheads & Buehler, 2 stoves and pipe for court room,	43 59
Planking two cells at Jail, including materials and work,	157 45
Michael Rupp, court house keeper,	25 00
R. D. Armor, messenger,	34 50
Special Court,	286 82
Geo. W. McClellan, Esq., boarding jury 2 days,	28 00
S. Wolf, Sheriff, for summoning jurors,	57 00
Geo. Wiant for assessment books,	29 55
Bounty to Capt. John McCreary's Co.,	5,050 00
" Capt. James Walter's Co.,	3,800 00
" Capt. I. R. Shipley's Co.,	1,050 00
" Anderson Body Guard,	1,400 00
John Busbey, Sr., witness fees in contested election,	178 00
J. C. Neely, Esq., Commissioner's fees in contested election,	260 00
H. J. Myers, Esq., witness fees in contested election,	197 22
Jacob Troxel, Esq., former Treasurer, commission on State taxes,	168 40
J. M. Pittenturf, contract in full for Conowago bridge, at Lilly's mill,	1,193 00
Samuel Stouffer, contract in full for Conowago bridge, at Bear's fording,	2,343 00
Directors of the Poor, pay,	60 00
Officers' pay at Spring Election,	390 00
" Fall "	532 88
Road damages and damage views,	234 00
Repairs at bridges,	495 57
Exonerations to Collectors,	314 54
Collectors' fees,	1,140 47
Outstanding Tax and Quit Rents in hands of Collectors,	13,867 93
Treasurer's commission,	435 85
Balance in hands of Treasurer,	1,692 03
	$52,158 44

RELIEF ACCOUNT.

H. B. DANNER, Esq., Treasurer, and the Commissioners, in account with the County of Adams:

DR.

To cash in hands of former Treasurer at last settlement,	$2,123 52
Outstanding Relief Tax in hands of Collectors for 1861,	1,753 69
Amount of Relief Tax assessed for 1862,	5,413 02
" Military fines assessed for Relief funds,	1,231 50
	$10,521 73

CR.

By amount of outstanding military fines for relief funds,	$1,164 65
Amount of outstanding Relief tax,	3,514 99
Exonerations to Collectors,	48 82
Collectors' fees,	161 17
Disbursements on relief orders,	4,947 00
Treasurer's commission, 2 per cent.,	98 94
Balance in hands of Treasurer,	586 16
	$10,521 73

IN testimony that the foregoing Statement of Receipts and Expenditures, exhibited at the office of the Treasurer of said County, is a correct and true copy, as taken from and compared with the original, remaining in the books of this office, we have hereunto set our hands and affixed the seal of said office, at Gettysburg, the 10th day of January, 1863. [SEAL]

WM. B. GARDNER,
EPHRAIM MYERS,
JACOB EPPELMAN,
Commissioners of Adams county.
Attest—J. M. WALTER, Clerk.

Auditor's Report.

TO the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county:

We, the undersigned, duly elected Auditors to settle and adjust the Public Accounts of the Treasurer and Commissioners of said County, having been sworn or affirmed agreeably to law, do report the following to be a general statement of said accounts, from the 8th day of January, 1862, to the 10th day of January, 1863—both days inclusive:

H. B. DANNER, Esq., Treasurer, and the Commissioners, in account with the County of Adams:

DR.

To cash in hands of former Treasurer at last settlement,	$234 59
Outstanding county taxes and quit rents in hands of Collectors,	18,839 37
Amount of county tax and quit rents assessed for 1862,	21,836 50
Loans from Bank and sundry persons,	8,980 00
Abatement on State quota,	788 82
Cash from Sam. Wolf, Sheriff, jury fees,	29 44
" H. J. Myers, Esq., donation of witness fees in the contested election of John Busbey,	197 22
Cash from Michael Dellone, and others, donation towards the erection of Berlin bridge,	250 00
Cash from Hon. D. Ziegler, Sr., Adm'r of W. Ziegler, on account,	500 00
Cash from V. & J. Warner, in full for old court house,	87 00
Cash from H. G. Carr, in part on judgment,	107 00
Cash from Amos Plank, Adm'r of the estate of Riddlemoser,	11 88
Cash from sundry persons for costs and fines,	103 00
Additional tax from sundry persons,	12 36
Exonerated tax,	6 22
Quit rents omitted in former account,	175 04
	$52,158 44

CR.

By outstanding taxes for	1854,	$8 54
" "	1855,	6 83
" "	1857,	257 39
" "	1858,	632 99
" "	1859,	698 36
" "	1860,	1,198 07
" "	1861,	2,185 89
" "	1862,	8,879 82
Fees,	1856,	68 36
"	1858,	38 24
"	1859,	105 24
"	1860,	340 33
"	1861,	588 30
Exonerations,	1856,	50 69
"	1858,	11 55
"	1859,	38 97
"	1860,	88 12
"	1861,	125 21
Disbursements on county orders,		34,707 62
Treasurer's commission,		435 85
Balance in hands of Treasurer,		1,692 03
		$52,158 44

RELIEF TAX.

DR.

To cash in hands of former Treasurer at last settlement,	$2,123 52
Outstanding Relief Tax in hands of Collectors for 1861,	1,753 69
Amount of Relief Tax assessed for 1862,	5,413 02
" Military fines assessed for relief funds, 1862,	1,231 50
	$10,521 73

CR.

Outstanding military fines for 1862,	$1,164 65
" Relief Tax for 1861 and 1862,	3,514 99
Fees allowed Collectors for " "	161 17
Exonerations allowed Col.," "	48 82
Treasurer's commission, 2 per cent.,	98 94
Balance in hands of Treasurer,	586 16
	$10,521 73

We, the undersigned, Auditors of the County of Adams, Pennsylvania, elected and sworn in pursuance of law, do report that we met, did audit, settle and adjust according to law, the account of the Treasurer and Commissioners of said county, commencing on the 8th day of January, 1862, and ending on the 10th day of January, 1863—both days inclusive—that said account, as settled above and entered on record in settlement book, in the Commissioners' office of Adams county, is correct, and that we find a balance due County by Treasurer of sixteen hundred and ninety-two dollars and three cents, ($1,692 03,) also find a balance in hands of Treasurer of Relief, five hundred and eighty-six dollars and sixteen cents, ($586 16,) due the County by Treasurer, and in Outstanding Taxes, thirteen thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven dollars and ninety-three cents, ($13,867 93,) also four thousand six hundred and seventy-nine dollars and sixty-four cents Relief Tax, ($4,679 64.)

HENRY DYSERT,
PETER DICK,
J. H. SHIREMAN,
Feb. 2, 1863. 4t Auditors.

Cannon & Adair's

NEW MARBLE WORKS, Corner of Baltimore and East Middle streets, opposite the Court House, Gettysburg, Pa.—We are prepared to furnish Monuments, Tombs, Headstones, Marble Mantles, Slabs for Cabinet Makers, and all other work appertaining to our business. We will guarantee satisfaction both as to execution and price. Call and see our designs and specimens of work.
Feb. 2, 1863. tf

Making Room

FOR NEW GOODS.—PICKING is selling off all his old stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, at greatly reduced prices, to make room for his Spring supply.

Now is the time to buy cheap.
Call soon to secure bargains.
Feb. 2, 1863.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL AND A CERTAIN CURE FOR ALL DISEASES AND OBSTRUCTIONS OF THE LIVER.—To explain how these pills produce the wonderful effects which are attested by thousands of reliable witnesses, we will give, in the first place, a brief description of

THE HUMAN LIVER

and its functions, which will make the efficiency of this popular medicine perceptible to every man's understanding.

The liver is supplied with blood vessels, nerves and absorbents. One of its obvious uses is to secrete and prepare the bile. It likewise filters and purifies the blood. If this work is imperfectly performed, the blood, of course, becomes vitiated, and there is the true origin of several dangerous diseases, such as liver complaint, pulmonary consumption, &c. When the liver is torpid or obstructed, it cannot strain or purify the blood properly and the vital current is sent back, in a morbid condition, through the lungs, brain and other parts, carrying jaundice, bilious affections, obstructions of the kidneys, headaches, gravel, or some other disorder of a more fatal nature. The blood in its circulation takes in many impurities, and if these are not separated by the liver the consequences we have described must follow. It is impossible to cure consumption, scrofula or scarcely any other kind of ulcerations, while that important organ, the liver, is diseased. For this reason—

"REGULAR PHYSICIANS"

rarely cure Consumption. They usually begin with cough medicines, a basis of which is opium in one form or another, and such medicines lock up the liver, instead of relaxing the secretions, giving a tone to the stomach and producing a healthy flow of bile. Dr. Schenck's PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA-WEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS, will positively cure Consumption. The Mandrake Pills cleanse the body of morbid matter, the Sea-weed Tonic strengthens the appetite and promotes digestion; the Pulmonic Syrup soothes the irritation of disease and heals the ulceration of internal organs, and these three medicines operating together, improve the quality of the blood, invigorate the system and enable the patient to digest the most nourishing food; and this is the REAL CURE. For all that medicine can do is to restore the organ, stomach, liver, &c., to its natural and healthy action. In an advanced stage of Consumption, if the appetite cannot be restored, if good, nourishing food cannot be made digestible, a cure cannot be expected.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills unlock the gall bladder and relax the secretions as well as the blue mass or any preparation of calomel; in fact, their remedial operation is so remarkable that some physicians have asserted that calomel must be one of the ingredients in their composition. This charge has been denied by the oath of Dr. Schenck, made before an Alderman of Philadelphia. Besides, it must be alleged that these pills never cause *salivation* or any other ill effect which follows the use of mineral poisons. Thousands are using these pills in Philadelphia and in all parts of the country, and in no circumstances or condition of the patient have they ever been found injurious; but, on the contrary, their effects are certified to be beneficial in the highest degree. They are as harmless as bread, and yet more powerful in their curative properties than any of the dangerous remedies used in the allopathic practice. Certificates from well-known persons of the highest respectability may be seen at Dr. Schenck's office, showing that these pills have made wonderful cures, in cases where the disease not only baffled the skill of physicians, but was actually beyond the reach of their comprehension, as they were constrained to admit. A lady, for example, whose disease was supposed by the doctors to be Liver Complaint took some of these pills which brought away several worms, each about ten inches in length, after which she was restored to health. Many other cases similar to this are well attested by evidence in Dr. Schenck's possession, though some of his patients object to having their names brought before the public, and for this reason some of the most reliable evidence cannot appear in the newspapers.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills are useful in all cases wherein purgative medicines are required. As said above, they remove all disorders and obstructions of the liver and purify the blood. They are also the best anthelmintic or worm medicine that has ever been offered to the public, for they expel all the different kinds of worms that infest the human body, from the tape worm which is often several yards in length, to the ascarides, which are less than half an inch, but are so numerous that one individual has passed *thousands* after using a few doses of the Mandrake Pills.

The common symptoms of Liver Complaint are sallow skin, coated tongue, costiveness, offensive breath, drowsiness, headache, &c. All persons thus affected may be speedily relieved by the Mandrake Pills. The symptoms of worms are often mistaken for those of Liver Complaint, but as the pills are applicable to either case, the mistake of one disease for the other will cause no inconvenience if these pills are used as the remedy.

Among the certificates which may be seen at Dr. Schenck's are the following:

A lady of Boston certified that she was for a long time afflicted with severe pains and a sensation as if something was moving inside of her. The physicians thought she had a tape worm, and the remedies used in such cases were prescribed. As these brought no relief, she applied to Dr. Schenck, at his rooms in the Marlborough Hotel, Boston, and, having taken some of the Mandrake Pills and Sea-Weed Tonic, according to his directions, she passed a large lizard! She had previously been reduced almost to a shadow, and her friends had abandoned all hope of her recovery, but after the expulsion of the lizard, her health was soon re-established.

A gentleman of Camden, N. J., certifies that he had all the most distressing symptoms of liver complaint and dyspepsia. He applied to Dr. Schenck, and, after taking the Sea-Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills for several weeks, he passed a surprising number of worms, some of which were from three to five inches in length. The cause of his disease having been removed, he speedily recovered his health.—His appetite is now remarkably good, and his digestion excellent. This gentleman's name may be seen at Dr. Schenck's office, and all who may wish to have a confirmation of the facts from his own lips will be directed to his place of residence.

Dr. J. H. Schenck can be consulted at his principal office No. 39 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, every Saturday; and at No. 32 Bond street, New York, every Monday; at No. 444 Eighth street, Washington, D. C., every other Wednesday; at No. 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md., every other Thursday, and once a month, in Boston, Mass.

Dr. Schenck's Principal office is No. 39 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa., where letters for advice should always be directed.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

New York city, Conrad Fox, No. 81 Barclay street.
Boston, Mass., Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., No. 11 Marshall street.
Portland, Me., W. F. Phillips, No. 149 Middle street.
Pittsburg, Pa., Dr. Geo. H. Keyser, No. 140 Wood street.
Martin Koch, Unity, Columbiana co., Ohio.
St. Louis, Mo., Henry Blaksley, corner Second and Vine streets.
Baltimore, Md., Seth S. Hance, No. 108 Baltimore street.
Washington, D. C., Samuel B. Waite, corner Seventh street and Louisiana avenue.
Chicago, Ill., Lord & Smith, No. 23 Lake st.
And sold by Druggists generally.

PRICES.

Pulmonic Syrup, $1 per bottle, $5 half dozen
Sea Weed Tonic, $1 per bottle, $5 half dozen
Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.
Jan. 26, 1863. 1m

CALICOES, as good as ever, at from 6¼ to 12½ cts. per yard, can be had at SCHICK'S.

YOUNG Men's Fall styles of Hats and Caps 20 per cent. lower than usual prices at R. F. McILHENY'S.

AMERICAN EXCELSIOR COFFEE—Good as Java and cheap as rye, for sale at CODORI & GILLESPIE'S.

ALL the best Patent Medicines can be had at the new Family Drug and Prescription Store of Dr. R. HORNER.

ALL kinds of STRAW GOODS, embracing Men's and Boys' Hats, Misses' and Children's Hats, Shaker Hoods, &c., &c., at
April 21 R. F. McILHENY'S.

LADIES, call and see the cheapest lot of SILKS ever offered in Gettysburg, which are now open and for sale at
April 21. FAHNESTOCK'S

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Local & General.

A REMINISCENCE.

The following letter was written by Senator Chandler, of Michigan, to Gov. Blair, of the same State. At its date the memorable Peace Convention was in session at Washington. To this Convention the Republican Legislature of Michigan had refused to send delegates. It was during its sitting, and at a moment when it seemed that it might adopt measures calculated to restore the Union and prevent war, that Senator Chandler wrote to Governor Blair, urging that the Legislature of Michigan should reconsider their former action, and send delegates to the Convention, *for the express and sole purpose of preventing the adoption of any measures of conciliation:*

"WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1861.

"MY DEAR GOVERNOR:—Governor Bingham and myself telegraphed you on Saturday, at the request of Massachusetts and New York, to send delegates to the Peace Convention or Compromise Congress. They admit that we are right and they are wrong; that no Republican State should have sent delegates; but they are here and can't get away. Ohio, Indiana and Rhode Island *are caving in*, and there is danger of Illinois, and now they beg us, for God's sake, *to come to their rescue*, and SAVE THE REPUBLICAN PARTY FROM RUPTURE. I hope you will send *stiff-backed* men or none. The whole thing was got up against my judgment and advice, and will end in thick smoke. Still I hope, as a matter of courtesy to our erring brethren, that you will send the delegates.

"Truly, your friend,

"Z CHANDLER.

"His Excellency, Austin Blair.

"P. S.—Some of the manufacturing States think that *a fight* would be AWFUL.—*Without a little BLOOD-LETTING, this Union will not, in my estimation, be worth a rush.*"

It is well, in the progess of events, that such documents as the foregoing should not be permitted to sink into forgetfulness.

☞The *Republican* Legislature of Michigan has, within the last few weeks, re-elected this man Chandler to the United States Senate! Is it love of our once great and glorious Country, or is it *party*, that controls with such men? The true patriot will have no difficulty in answering the question.

OBSTACLES TO PEACE.

The chief obstacle to an early peace, and the restoration of the Union, either by force of arms or honorable compromise, arises, says the Pittsburg *Post*, from a fact not often referred to—the multitude of persons dependent upon the war for subsistence, as well as the thousands who are accumulating colossal fortunes, in various ways, not entirely apparent to the people. It is perfectly clear that our thousands of officers, of various grades, from Major Generals down, are not disposed to curtail their own importance and income, if they could, by bringing hostilities to a close. Then we have members of Congress, who, by their position in the party in power, have secured for worthless sons and relatives snug appointments in the service, which takes so much burden off their paternal shoulders. Other men in Congress are up to their eyes in contracts, by which they are "lining their sleeves" with the finest material. Then come the hordes of sutlers, contractors, paymasters, assessors, and tax-gatherers, who, when added to the hosts alluded to, comprise a multitudinous army of "war patriots," eating out the substance of the Union, and far more terrible to our people than several rebel armies with floating banners. These are the prominent "patriots" of the country who proclaim no peace with the South as long as we have a dollar or a man; no peace with the South until every slave is basking in the sun of freedom. These persons have many powerful reasons for their glowing hate against everything and everybody not absolutely sanguinary against the entire Southern people. It is their vocation, and they are laboring in it. Should peace take place they would starve.

WILL BE REPEALED.

All the Abolition legislation degrading white men, recognizing negroes the same as all other emigrants to this country, &c., &c., together with the new State schemes, and other Abolition legislation, contrary to the Constitution, will be repealed. This may truly be said to be a NIGGER ADMINISTRATION. Their propositions are disgusting and monstrous, their corruption is unequaled in any nation since the world began, and their rule is ruinous and disgraceful beyond the power of expression. May the God of our fathers bring it to a speedy end. —*Sunbury Democrat.*

Intimidating Voters.—Wm. B. Jacobs, of Lancaster county, was recently arrested on a charge of intimidating James Starr and Frederick Styer from voting the Democratic ticket last fall, by threatening them with ejectment from his employ. The men allege that they did not vote the Union ticket, and in consequence, received notice to quit the premises. Let the petty tyrant be brought up to the "bull ring."

☞Let the people remember that the Abolition party is responsible for all the ruin that has come upon us. The Democrats told them the result and warned the country against it, but they were bent on disunion.

Advertisements.

Mummasburg

MUTUAL FIRE PROTECTION SOCIETY. —Statement of affairs of the Society for the year 1862, to the 12th day of January, 1863, inclusive:

Amount of property insured,......$559,004 38
Amount of premium notes,......... 40,495 43
Number of policies issued, 471.

DR.

Cash in hands of Treasurer at last settlement,................. $24 38
Cash rec'd for fees and policies, 194 75
———— $219 13

CR.

By expenses of Company for the year, 110 00

Balance in hands of Treasurer,......... $109 13
Attest—JACOB FULWEILER, Sec'y.
Per C. H. FULWEILER, Deputy.
Jan. 26, 1863. 3t

THE attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to a large and splendid assortment of Ladies' fine Kid Boots, Lasting Gaiters, Gum Overshoes, &c., just received at
Oct. 28. R. F. McILHENY'S.

GLYCERINE and CAMPHOR SOAP, for preventing and curing the bites of Musquitoes and other insects, at
DR. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

COTTONADES, and a variety of Pants Stuff, cheap, at A. SCOTT & SON'S.

Dr. Robert Horner's

NEW FAMILY DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE,
CHAMBERSBURG STREET, GETTYSBURG.

Having retired from the active practice of my profession, I take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that I have opened a

NEW DRUG STORE,

in the room formerly occupied by Drs. R. & C. HORNER, as an office, where I will constantly keep on hand a large supply of all kinds of FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, TOOTH POWDERS, DYE STUFFS, DRY PAINTS, and PAINTS ground in Oil, OILS, expressed and distilled, STATIONERY of all kinds, Inks, Pens, Pencils, Paper, Combs, Brushes, &c. PATENT MEDICINES.

All the popular Patent Medicines, together with a selection of pure WINES, BRANDIES and WHISKEY, for medicinal purposes only, always on hand. In a word, my stock embraces everything usually found in a first-class store of this description.

A large supply of fresh Drugs has been received, and others are arriving, which I am offering to the public on very accommodating terms. My Medicines have all been purchased under my personal inspection and supervision from the most reliable houses. I can therefore not only recommend them as pure and fresh, but can sell them cheap.

N. B.—PARTICULAR ATTENTION given to the treatment of all chronic diseases.

☞ADVICE GRATIS.☜
May 12, 1862. tf

The Old and Reliable.

NEW SPRING GOODS. SMALL PROFITS & QUICK SALES.—
J. L. SCHICK

would respectfully say to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he is now receiving at his store a splendid

STOCK OF SPRING GOODS.

The stock consists in part of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, of every description. SILKS, MOZAMBIQUE, CHALLIES, DELAINES, BOMBAZINES, ALPACCAS, LAWNS, CALICOES, of all qualities and choicest styles, which will be sold at PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION.

FURNISHING GOODS

of all kinds, including Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Stockings, &c.

Also a splendid assortment of RIBBONS, Laces and Edgings, Umbrellas and Parasols. My stock of WHITE GOODS will be found full and complete, and customers may rely upon always getting good goods at the lowest possible prices.

Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, of all qualities and choicest styles.
April 21, 1862. J. L. SCHICK.

Vinegar---Vinegar.

THE undersigned has commenced the manufacture of Vinegar, on Washington street, a few doors north of West Middle street, Gettysburg. He has been manufacturing this Vinegar for nearly one year, and it has given general satisfaction. The superiority of this Vinegar over all other manufactured Vinegar, consists in it being made entirely of grain, no acid of any kind being used in its composition, and free from everything injurious. It is strong, and at the same time pleasant to the taste, and has all the preservative qualities found in pure Cider Vinegar. He is prepared to wholesale this Vinegar in any quantity. Call and examine for yourselves. ADAM DIEHL.

Certificate.

WE, the undersigned, hereby certify that we have used in our families, for various purposes, the Vinegar manufactured and sold by ADAM DIEHL, and find it to be all that he represents it to be. We have fairly tested it and believe it to be superior in every respect, to any other manufactured Vinegar we have ever used, and would recommend it to all persons.

Wm. Boyer & Son, Gettysburg,
Jacob Norbeck & Co., "
Codori & Gillespie, "
John Chamberlin, Franklin twp.,
Levi Pitzer, "
A. F. Gitt, Oxford.
May 12, 1862. 1y*

Trees! Trees! Trees!

THE undersigned invite attention to their large and well grown stock of FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES, Shrubs, &c., embracing a large and complete assortment of APPLES, PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, CHERRIES, APRICOTS, and NECTARINES, Standard for the Orchard, and Dwarf for the Garden. ENGLISH WALNUTS, SPANISH CHESNUTS, HAZLENUTS, &c., RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES, in great variety. GRAPES of choicest kinds, ASPARAGUS, RHUBARB, &c., &c. Also, a fine stock of well formed, bushy EVERGREENS, suitable for the Cemetery and Lawn.

DECIDUOUS TREES, for street planting, and a general assortment of ORNAMENTAL TREES AND FLOWERING SHRUBS. ROSES, of choice varieties, CAMELIAS, BEDDING PLANTS, &c.

Our stock is remarkably thrifty and fine, and we offer it at prices to suit the times.

☞Catalogues mailed to all applicants.
Address EDWARD J. EVANS, & CO.,
Central Nurseries, York, Pa.
March 24, 1861. tf

Stratton Bryant & Co's

NATIONAL COMMERCIAL COLLEGES, LOCATED IN PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. COR. 7TH AND CHESNUT STS.
New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis.

Book-keeping, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country.

A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.

The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.

Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books, embracing Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, and Commercial Law, for sale, and sent by mail.

☞For full particulars send for a circular.
Oct. 20, 1862. 1y

"Carte de Visite"

PHOTOGRAPHS!—We have just introduced a splendid massive column in our Gallery and are now prepared to furnish the new style "Carte de Visite" Photographs—four for a dollar. TYSON BROTHERS,
Excelsior Sky-light Gallery, Gettysburg.
March 10, 1862.

Notice.

WE desire all persons indebted to us to call and make settlement, having made a change in our manner of doing business.
Oct. 28, 1861. FAHNESTOCK BRO'S.

CARPETS, CARPETS.—A splendid lot of Carpeting—good and cheap—just opened at the New Store of M. SPANGLER.

J. L. SCHICK has just received a lot of cheap Looking Glasses.

THE attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to a large and splendid assortment of Ladies' fine Kid and Morocco BOOTS and SLIPPERS—Lasting Gaiters, &c., &c., at
April 21. R. F. McILHENY'S.

TRUNKS and Carpet Sacks cheap at PICKING'S

PURE BRANDY, WINE AND WHISKEY, for medicinal purposes only, at the New Drug Store of Dr. R. HORNER.

SECOND ARRIVAL! SECOND ARRIVAL!

New Mercantile Firm

IN EMMITSBURG.
NEW GOODS and LOW PRICES!—

The new firm of SMITH & SHORB respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just returned from the cities with a splendid assortment of Goods, consisting of Ladies'

DRESS GOODS,

such as Prints, De Bages, Challies, Lawns, Organdies, Robes of all kinds, Alpaccas, Silks, Swiss Jaconet Check and Cambric Muslins, Ribbons, and a good assortment of Ladies' Collars, Calicoes and Muslins, at old prices. CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, Jeans, &c., &c., for men's wear; READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, all prices. A good stock of Cotton Yarn, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, DRUGS and MEDICINES; a good stock of prime GROCERIES, &c., and all kinds of goods, such as are generally found in a country store. Having bought for Cash, we can afford to sell at the very lowest prices. Our motto is—"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

☞These goods are really very beautiful, and we want it distinctly understood that we will sell them very cheap for Cash, or to punctual customers at six months. Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. We would respectfully return our thanks to our friends for the liberal patronage extended to us thus far, and respectfully ask a continuance thereof. SMITH & SHORB.
Emmitsburg, Md., April 21, 1862. 1y

1862. 1862.

Bargains! Bargains!

IN

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, TRUNKS AND TRAVELLING BAGS—Having just received a very large supply of the above goods, we are prepared to sell them lower than ever sold in this place. My stock is most complete, embracing every style of Shoes and Hats made.

HATS AND CAPS,

consisting of all the latest styles for Spring and Summer.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

for Gentlemen, Ladies and Children.

City-made and Eastern work from 25 cents up. TRUNKS of every description and kind.

☞Call and examine the bargains at
April 21, 1862. R. F. McILHENY'S.

Hardware

AND GROCERIES.—

The subscribers have just returned from the cities with an immense supply of HARDWARE AND GROCERIES, which they are offering at their old stand in Baltimore street, at prices to suit the times. Our stock consists in part of BUILDING MATERIALS, CARPENTER'S TOOLS, BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS, COACH FINDINGS, SHOE FINDINGS, CABINET MAKER'S TOOLS, HOUSEKEEPER'S FIXTURES, ALL KINDS OF IRON, &C., GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS, Oils, Paints, &c., &c. There is no article included in the several departments mentioned above but what can be had at this Store.—Every class of Mechanics can be accommodated here with tools and findings, and Housekeepers can find every article in their line. Give us a call, as we are prepared to sell as low for cash as any other house out of the city.

JOEL B. DANNER,
June 9, 1862. DAVID ZIEGLER.

New Store!

NEW GOODS AND GREAT BARGAINS!—The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Gettysburg and surrounding country, that he has opened a NEW STORE in Gettysburg, in the room lately occupied by J. C. Guinn & Bro., on the North West corner of the Diamond, where he will keep a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, CARPETING, &C.,

of every description, among which will be found the latest styles of Spring Goods. The Ladies particularly are requested to call and examine my stock, as I feel satisfied it has never been surpassed in this place for beauty and cheapness. Gentlemen, also, are requested to call, as there is no article in the line of GENTLEMEN'S WEAR that they cannot be accommodated with, at prices that will astonish them.

I will also keep on hand a large supply of GROCERIES, which will be sold very cheap. My stock of QUEENSWARE, &c., will also be found handsome, durable and cheap, whilst my CARPETING cannot be surpassed.

It is my intention to keep a first class Store—keeping on hand nothing but good goods—and to sell cheap—having adopted the motto—"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

I would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage, as I hope by strict attention to business, and by dealing honestly with my customers, to give satisfaction to all.

MICHAEL SPANGLER.
April 14, 1862.

Removal.---Tin Ware.

THE undersigned has removed his Tinning establishment nearer the Diamond, in Chambersburg street, adjoining A. D. Buehler's Drug Store—a very central location. He continues to manufacture, and keeps constantly on hand, every variety of TIN-WARE, PRESSED AND JAPANED WARE, and will always be ready to do REPAIRING. ROOFING and SPOUTING also done in the best manner. Prices moderate, and no effort spared to render full satisfaction. The public's continued patronage is solicited. A. P. BAUGHER.
Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA.—For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
June 16, 1862. 1y

Come to the Fair!

AND DON'T FORGET TO VISIT PLEASANT RIDGE NURSERIES.—Persons wishing to Plant Trees will find the stock in the ground remarkably fine, and offered at reduced prices. The Apple numbers 100 varieties, embracing all the approved sorts.

N. B.—See the index board near Flora Dale Post office. T. E. COOK & SONS,
Sept. 2, 1861. *Proprietors.*

Frames.

GILDED FRAMES!—TYSON BROTHERS have just received from Philadelphia and now offer to the public the largest and best assortment of Gilded Frames ever brought to Gettysburg, at astonishingly low prices. Please call and examine them. Excelsior Sky-light Gallery, York street, opposite the Bank, Gettysburg, Pa. [March 10, 1862.

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.

PETER THORN,
March 18, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

PERSONS in want of a cheap and fashionable HAT or CAP can be accommodated by calling at R. F. McILHENY'S.

New Firm.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FRUITS, CONFECTIONS, NOTIONS, &c.

The undersigned have gone into partnership in the Grocery and Provision business, at the old stand of W. Gillespie, in York street, one door east of Will's Hotel, Gettysburg, where they will constantly keep on hand for sale, a general variety of goods in their line, viz: COFFEES, SUGARS, MOLASSES, SYRUPS, TEAS, SALT, HAMS, SHOULDERS, SIDES, FISH, POTATOES, BEANS, &c., FLOUR AND FEED, With any quantity of CONFECTIONS, FRUITS, NOTIONS, &c., &c., &c.

They expect also to deal largely in COAL OIL and COAL OIL LAMPS—promising a good article of the former and a fine assortment of the latter.

Having enlarged the Store and Ware Rooms, they are prepared to keep a large stock, all of which will be disposed of at the lowest rates. They offer such bargains as have never heretofore been had in this place.

Give us a trial. No effort spared to please.

GEO. A. CODORI,
JOSEPH S. GILLESPIE.
April 28, 1862.

Something New.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the residents of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has opened a WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE, in the room immediately in the rear of Mr. J. L. Schick's Store, and fronting the Square, where he intends keeping an assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER and SILVER PLATED WARE, SPECTACLES, CLOCKS, &c., &c.

Having been connected with a first-class Watch and Jewelry Store in Baltimore, for several years past, he is prepared to furnish every article in the line, at the lowest city prices, and all purchases will be guarantied as represented.

From a long experience in Watch-repairing, especially of fine Watches, he is prepared to do all kinds of Watch-work promptly, in the best manner, and guaranty the performance of it.

He will keep always on hand a large assortment of SPECTACLES, and Spectacle Glasses; and having much experience in adapting them to the sight, is prepared to fit all who need them.

HAIR JEWELRY made to order in the best style, and a great variety of patterns on hand. JEWELRY repaired in the neatest manner.

JOSEPH BEVAN.
Gettysburg, Dec. 23, 1861. tf

Important to the Ladies.

LABOR SAVING WASHING MACHINE.—The undersigned is now building and offering for sale, G. W. TOLHURST'S IMPROVED WASHER, at Gettysburg, and intends to supply them to those persons throughout the county who desire a labor-saving machine.

This machine is gotten up on an entirely new principle, and is considered by those who have seen it in use, the best that has ever been brought before the public.

Among the many advantages of this machine over all others may be mentioned the following:

1st. Its simplicity of construction, making it almost impossible to get out of order.

2d. Its speed, which astonishes alike the operator and the looker on.

3d. The facility with which it adapts itself to the bulk or quantity of clothes desired to be washed.

4th. It washes equally well the finest and lightest fabric, or the coarsest and heaviest, such as bed-quilts, comforts, blankets, &c.

5th. Can be managed by a child from 10 to 12 years of age.

6th. Consumes ⅓ less soap than any other process of washing.

7th. Will last as long as any other tub with same care.

8th. Saves half the labor.
May 12, 1862. S. SHERFY.

Certificate.

ADAMS COUNTY, PA.—We, the undersigned, hereby certify that we have used, and are using now, G. W. Tolhurst's Improved Washing Machine, and are fully satisfied that it is just the Tub Mr. S. Sherfy represents it to be, and supersedes anything of the kind we have ever seen as yet; combining, as it does, great speed with little labor, and performing its work in the most satisfactory manner.

We, therefore, recommend it to every family in the county with great pleasure.

George Geyer, Maria Geyer,
Catharine Meals, Sarah Shorb,
Upton T. Forrest, Sarah E. Forrest,
Christian Musselman, Catha'e C. Musselman,
John Chamberlin, Martha Chamberlin.
April 12, 1862.

Coal! Coal! Coal.

SHEADS & BUEHLER are now prepared to supply COAL, of superior quality, in any quantity desired. Terms, Cash.

Come One! Come All!

☞They also request those indebted to them to call and pay up, as funds are much needed. Who will be the first to call? Office open from 7 to 7.
Feb. 24, 1862.

New Tailoring

ESTABLISHMENT.—GEO. F. ECKENRODE, FASHIONABLE TAILOR, adopts this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Tailoring establishment in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, (late Post Office,) near the Diamond, where he is prepared to do all work in his line in the best manner, and to the satisfaction of customers. He employs none but first class hands, and receiving

THE FASHIONS REGULARLY,

he can warrant fashionable fits and neat and substantial sewing. He asks a share of the public's patronage, promising to spare no effort to deserve it. His charges will always be found as moderate as the times will allow.

Cutting and Repairing done at the shortest notice. [Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Fresh Reinforcements.

STRENGTHENING OUR POSITION.—We are constantly adding new supplies to our already large and fashionable stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

We have every style of Spring and Summer Hats, which in quality and price cannot fail to please. Boy's and Men's Hats and Caps of every description, and of the latest styles. Our stock of BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &c., &c., was never more complete. Ladies, Gentlemen and Children can be accommodated with anything in this line, as we are better prepared now to give fits and greater bargains than ever before. If you want bargains, good fits and fashionable goods, call at the sign of the BIG BOOT, in Chambersburg street.

JOHN CULP,
June 9, 1862. ALEX. COBEAN.

New Goods.

SPRING GOODS!—CHOICE GOODS! FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS have just received and are now opening a large and choice assortment of SPRING GOODS, to which they invite the attention of the public. Having been purchased with care at reduced prices, we are prepared to give our customers bargains. Our stock has been largely increased by the addition of a choice variety of the latest styles of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, material for MENS' WEAR, CARPETING, QUEENSWARE, MILLINERY GOODS, &c., comprising a complete assortment of everything usually wanted. Call early and select bargains for yourselves. FAHNESTOCK BRO'S.
April 7, 1862.

Cheap Groceries.

A FRESH arrival of Groceries at reduced prices—splendid SUGARS at 8, 9 and 10 cents per pound—best COFFEE at 22 cents, and other things in proportion. Call and see and judge for yourself.
May 5, '62. FAHNESTOCK BRO'S.

TRUNKS, Umbrellas, Carpet Sacks, &c., very cheap at PICKING'S.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Medical Card.

DOCTORS O'NEAL & SWOPE have associated themselves for the PRACTICE OF MEDICINE in Gettysburg and its vicinity.—Office in Wills' Building, opposite the Bank. Night calls will, for the present, be made at the residence of Dr. Swope, in East York street.
Dec. 22, 1862. 3m

Drs. Cress & Taylor,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIANS.—The above named gentlemen, having associated themselves in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, offer their professional services to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity. Having had large surgical experience in the U. S. Army, and extensive hospital practice, they respectfully solicit your patronage. "Eclectic" means to choose or select. Hence we select the best, safest and most reliable remedies from all other sectarian medical schools, which have been recommended from the experience and sanctioned by practice of the ablest ECLECTIC PRACTITIONERS, and discard those more injurious, such as antimony, arsenic, mercury, blue pill, blood letting, &c. Office in Baltimore street, opposite McCreary's Sadler Shop. Volunteers' families attended free of charge during their absence.

DR. JAMES CRESS. DR. WM. TAYLOR.
Jan. 19, 1863.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

DENTIST.

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stœver.
Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.
Gettysburg, March 20.

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to collections and all other business intrusted to his care with promptness. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond, (formerly occupied by Wm. B. McClellan, Esq.)
Gettysburg, April 11, 1859. tf

Wm. B. McClellan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in West Middle street, one door west of the new Court House.
Gettysburg, Nov. 14, 1859.

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the Northwest corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. ☞Apply to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

Bastress & Peters

PAY the highest cash prices for all kinds of GRAIN, FLOUR, SEEDS, &c., at the Brick Warehouse in New Oxford.

Constantly on hand a large assortment of GROCERIES, at wholesale and retail—also, LUMBER, COAL, GUANO, PLASTER, &c.
April 28, 1862. 1y*

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M'Creary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.
Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. M'Curdy, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, D. McCreary, S. R. Russell, J. R. Hersh, Samuel Durboraw, E. G. Fahnestock, Wm. B. Wilson, H. A. Picking, Wm. B. McClellan, John Wolford, R. G. McCreary, John Picking, Abel T. Wright, John Cunningham, Abdiel F. Gitt, James H. Marshall, M. Eichelberger.

☞This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.
Sept. 27, 1858.

Something New

IN GETTYSBURG.—The undersigned informs the citizens of the town and county, that he has commenced the BAKING business, on a large scale, in York street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Wattles's Hotel, where he will try to deserve, and hopes to receive, a liberal patronage. BREAD, ROLLS, CAKES, CRACKERS, PRETZELS, &c., &c., baked every day, (Sundays excepted,) all of the best quality, and sold at the lowest living profits. Cracker-baking in all its branches is largely carried on, and orders to any amount, from this and adjoining counties, supplied at the shortest notice. Having erected a large and commodious bake-house and secured the best workman and the most approved machinery, he is prepared to do a heavy business.

VALENTINE SAUPEE.
July 25, 1859.

A. Mathiot & Son's

SOFA AND FURNITURE WAREROOMS, Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street, Baltimore, (near Fayette st.,) extending from Gay to Frederick st.—the largest establishment of the kind in the Union. Always on hand a large assortment of HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, embracing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Wardrobes, Mattresses of Husk, Cotton and Hair-Spring Beds, Sofas, Tete-e-Tetes, Arm Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres, Marble Tables, Settees, Reception and Upholstered Chairs, ASSORTED COLORS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Wood Chairs, Office Chairs, Barber Chairs, Cribs and Cradles, Hat Racks, Hall Furniture, Gilt and Walnut Frame Looking Glasses, Sideboards, Extension Tables, of every length.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to call and give our stock an examination, which for variety and quality of workmanship is not equalled by any establishment in the country.

A. MATHIOT & SON,
Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street.
Aug. 6. 1860.

☞SHEADS & BUEHLER'S Store is well worthy a visit just at this time. We doubt whether, even in our largest cities, so fine a display of Stoves can be found. Their large room is full of Stoves of every pattern; also, every variety of Hollow Ware, Sheet-iron Ware, Tin Ware, Planished Ware, Japan Ware—embracing, indeed, everything in the house furnishing line. deso, Sausage Cutters, Sausage Stuffers, Lard Presses, &c., &c. They are prepared to sell wholesale and retail, Tin Ware and Sheet-Iron Warre of their own manufacture—keeping a sufficien, number of hands to supply any demand. Their assortment of Lumber is very large; also Coal of every kind.

ENGLISH, French and American Mustard for sale at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

★ ★ ★

DR. SWEET'S

INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, THE GREAT REMEDY

FOR RHEUMATISM, GOUT, NEURALGIA, LUMBAGO, STIFF NECK AND JOINTS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, CUTS AND WOUNDS, PILES, HEADACHE, AND ALL RHEUMATIC AND NERVOUS DISORDERS.

For all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy, and never fails. This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the famous bone setter, and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success.

As an Alleviator of Pain, it is unrivaled by any preparation before the public, of which the most skeptical may be convinced by a single trial.

This Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, **Rheumatic Disorders** of every kind, and in thousands of cases where it has never been known to fail.

For Neuralgia, it will afford immediate relief in every case, however distressing.

It will relieve the worst cases of **Headache** in three minutes and is warranted to do it.

Toothache also will it cure instantly.

For Nervous Debility and General Lassitude arising from imprudence or excess, this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy. Acting directly upon the nervous tissues, it strengthens and revivifies the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor.

For Piles.—As an external remedy, we claim that it is the *best* known, and we challenge the world to produce an equal. Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial, for it will not fail to afford immediate relief, and in a majority of cases will effect a *radical* cure.

Quinsy and Sore Throat are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous, but a timely application of this Liniment will never fail to cure.

Sprains are sometimes very obstinate, and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected. The worst case may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days.

Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Sores, Ulcers, Burns and Scalds, yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, when used according to directions. Also, CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, AND INSECT BITES AND STINGS.

DR. STEPHEN SWEET, of Conn., the Great Natural Bone Setter.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, is known all over the United States.

Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, is the author of "Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment."

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Rheumatism and never fails.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is a certain remedy for Neuralgia.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Burns and Scalds immediately.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Headache immediately and was never known to fail.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment affords immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Toothache in one minute.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment cures Cuts and Wounds immediately and leaves no scar.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is the best remedy for Sores in the known world.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment taken internally, cures Cholic, Cholera Morbus and Cholic.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is truly a "friend in need," and every family should have it at hand.

Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents.

A FRIEND IN NEED.

TRY IT.—DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, as an external remedy, is without a rival, and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties, excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over one thousand certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest the fact.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT FOR HORSES is unrivaled by any, and in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horses to travel with comparative ease.

EVERY HORSE OWNER

should have this remedy at hand, for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless.

DR. SWEET'S

INFALLIBLE LINIMENT,

IS THE

SOLDIER'S FRIEND,

And thousands have found it truly

A FRIEND IN NEED!

CAUTION.

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr. Stephen Sweet on every label, and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine.

RICHARDSON & CO.,
Sole Proprietors, Norwich, Conn.

MORGAN & ALLEN, General Agents,
46 Cliff Street, New York.

☞Sold by all dealers everywhere.
Dec. 8, 1862. 1y

Sale Crying.

A. W. FLEMMING continues the business of SALE CRYING, and solicits the continued patronage of the public. It is his constant endeavor to give satisfaction. Charges moderate. Residence in Breckinridge street, Gettysburg.

P. S.—He is a licensed Auctioneer, under the Tax Law of the United States.
Nov. 24, 1862.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE, Wood's Hair Restorative, Shilling Hair Tonic, and other preparations, for sale at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

READY ROOFING,

NO. 73 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

This article is made of an extremely thick and strong woven fabric, invented and manufactured expressly for our own use, and is several times thicker than the cotton sheeting commonly used in all other composition roofing, and consequently far more durable.

From the superior thickness of this cloth, it receives, in saturation, a far greater amount of the water-proof composition, and when finished with the fire-proof coating on the surface, presents the most completely finished—and, we are confident, most durable—roofing now known. It needs no final coat applied on the roof, as all other kinds do.

IT IS "READY" TO NAIL DOWN.

It is manufactured and put up in rolls about one hundred feet long, and three feet wide; requiring only to be unrolled, and nailed on the roof.

In this convenient and finished state, it is especially worthy the attention of HARDWARE MERCHANTS, TINNERS, BUILDERS, and all who buy to sell again. We do not hold out to such the prospect of enormous profits immediately, but we offer a really merchantable article, in demand every where, and at all times.

WE CALL ATTENTION TO A FEW POINTS!

1st. It costs only about half as much as tin, and is twice as durable.

2d. It is adapted to all kinds of roofs, whether steep or flat.

3d. It is not affected injuriously by heat or cold.

4th. Any ordinary workman can apply it.

5th. It is not the "cheapest" roofing.

6th. It is the best roofing.

This Roofing has been used in every variety of climate, from Canada to California, and we can most positively recommend it to be entirely proof against the changes of heat and cold that are so destructive to many other kinds of Roofing.

IT WILL NOT SOFTEN AND RUN IN HOT WEATHER.

IT WILL NOT CRACK IN COLD WEATHER.

It is a perfect protection against fire from the falling cinders and fragments from burning buildings adjoining this Roofing.

It is so elastic and strong that the

SHRINKING OF ROOF-BOARDS

does not injure it.

It is particularly valuable on Factories, Foundries, Sugar Refineries, Distilleries, and all buildings where the air is impregnated with gases or moisture, which rapidly corrode, from the inside, all tin and metal roofs.

FOR STEAMBOAT DECKS, CAR-TOPS, PIAZZAS, and all roofs used for walking on, this article answers far better than any metal roof—as it will bear such usage without cracking or breaking.

It is easily applied over old SHINGLE ROOFS, WITHOUT REMOVING THE SHINGLES.

Also the

GUTTERS

can be formed of this material, saving the expense of METAL ONES.

The cost of applying it is very light, and any ordinary roof can be finished in the same day.

PRESERVE YOUR ROOFS!

IF YOUR TIN ROOF LEAKS,

IF YOUR TIN ROOF HAS SMALL RUST-HOLES IN IT,

IF YOUR TIN ROOF NEEDS RE-PAINTING,

our

LIQUID GUTTA-PERCHA CEMENT

will effectually close up all the smaller RUST-HOLES, and form a heavy elastic body over the whole surface, that will prevent RUST, and last many years longer than ordinary paint.

IF YOUR SHINGLE ROOF LEAKS,

IF YOUR GUTTERS LEAK,

IF THE JOINTS AROUND YOUR CHIMNEYS LEAK,

IF YOUR SLATE ROOF LEAKS,

our

COMPOUND GUTTA-PERCHA CEMENT

will completely fill up all the crevices in the shingles, cover over the broken joints in the tin and slate, form permanently adhesive, elastic coating around chimneys, sky-lights, etc., and in all these situations will outlast any other article for this purpose now in use. This article is a thick, tenacious compound of

GUTTA-PERCHA,

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